FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZA RUBEZHOM CITES ROMANIAN COMMENT ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

LD061105 [Editorial report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 49 Signed to Press 30 November 1978 publishes on pages 2 to 4 a feature on the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Moscow conference including editorial comment on the conference and reprinting East European and Western media commentary.

The feature opens with the following editorial comment under the heading "Warsaw Pact States' Appeal Meets With a Broad Response Everywhere; the Peace-Loving Public Approves and Supports the Specific Steps Leading to the Halting of the Arms Race and the Elimination of the Danger of Nuclear War;"

"The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, having heard the report from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who headed the USSR delegation at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, fully approved the Soviet delegation's activity and expressed satisfaction with the results of the conference. They stressed that the conclusions formulated in the declaration adopted by the conference are an important new confirmation of the Warsaw Pact states' unswerving adherence to the policy of the relaxation of tension and their determination to achieve the intensification of this process.

"The broad program of further struggle to strengthen peace advanced by the Warsaw Pact states at the Political Consultative Committee's Moscow conference published fully or in resume in virtually all countries, has aroused tremendous interest and is being hotly discussed in political and public circles. The working people of the socialist countries unanimously approve the results and documents of the Moscow conference.

"Paying tribute to the principled, consistent policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the progressive international public and all peace-loving forces regard the Warsaw Pact states' declaration as a fresh confirmation of their firm determination to continue their course toward halting the arms race, disarmament, intensifying detente and consolidating trust and friendship among the peoples. The solidarity voiced by the participants in the Political Consulta ive Committee conference with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and against any forms of domination and oppression was welcomed with a feeling of deep thanks and gratitude. Even the bourgeois press, recognizing the importance of the socialist community's latest proposals and the great public interest in them, did not consider it possible to keep quiet about the Warsaw Pact states' declaration.

"The peace-loving forces are noting with particular satisfaction the readiness of the Warsaw Pact states to do everything to insure that the great task of strengthening peace 'is resolved and that mankind enters the 21st century under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.'"

The feature continues with reprints of comments on the conference from Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the GDR's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU, the CSSR's RUDE PRAVO and the following item from Romania's SCINTEIA, reprinted under the subhead "High Assessment":

"The RCP and the Romanian state consistently pursue a principled, active and constructive foreign policy, a policy of peace, mutual understanding and international cooperation which is expressed in their resolute contribution to the assertion of relations of equality, trust and cooperation among the states and in their aspiration toward detente, disarmament and international security. It is for precisely this reason that the Romanian public assesses positively the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the conference, whose main directions and propositions stress the need to develop the course toward detente and disarmament and toward mutual understanding, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Indeed, the lofty duty of all communists, in accordance with the historical mission of socialism and the traditions of revolutionary struggle, the supreme commitment of all progressive forces to their own peoples and to all mankind is to do everything to ease tension and attain disarmament and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence, which is the objective requirement of the present day and an essential condition of detente."

The feature then publishes, under the main subhead "Readiness for Dialog," a 400-word comment from France's L'HUMANITE and a 300-word comment from Austria's VOLKSSTIMME preceded by the following editorial comment:

"Assessing highly the peace-loving proposals of the Warsaw Pact states and their appeal to the governments and peoples, the organs of the communist and progressive press are stressing the socialist countries' readiness for constructive dialog with all those who are interested in the eliminating the threat of war and in peace and detente."

Finally, the feature reprints, under the main subhead "Important Proposals," a 500-word comment from London THE TIMES, a 120-word comment from the Washington POST, a 350-word AP Brussels report on NATO reaction to the conference, and a 350-word comment from Japan's YOMIURI. These items are prefaced by the following editorial comment:

"The bourgeois press, which serves as the mouthpiece of capitalist propaganda used for attacks against the socialist community's peace-loving policy, has been obliged in its reports on the Moscow conference to inform its readers of the Warsaw Pact states' proposals, albeit selectively and with reservations."

CEMA WORKING PARTY SESSION OPENS IN KISHINEV

LD041705Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[ATEM report: "Within the Framework of CEMA Cooperation"]

[Text] The 23d session of the CEMA Committee Bureau Permanent Working Party on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity has opened in Kishinev. Taking part are delegations from Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. They will discuss tasks in fulfilling the 32d CEMA session resolutions on implementing measures envisaged by the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials. An exchange of experience in work on the rational use of energy resources in municipal and consumer services will take place. A cooperation plan for 1979 will be drawn up. Also on the session's program is the preparation of materials on developing a scientific basis for the determination and application of unified indicators and norms for expenditure for energy processes.

I.G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, was present at the plenary session of the CEMA permanent working party.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON WARSAW PACT PARLEY, RIGHTS, IRAN

LD051347Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Pavel Demchenko international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] People choose the most important and significant items in each week's turbulent torrent of news and endeavor to ponder, analyze and remember. In the last few days the reports on the most important events have come primarily from our capital: The CPSU Committee plenum, at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered a long speech, and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which approved the state plan for economic and social development and the country's state budget for next year and which adopted the law on USSR citizenship.

These two events were preceded by the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, which has also evoked a great international response. Having heard the report of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who headed the USSR delegation, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, fully approved the delegation's activity and expressed satisfaction with the conference results. On Thursday this report appeared in the Soviet press and almost simultaneously in many newspapers in other countries having been conveyed the day before through news agency channels to all parts of the globe.

Most Important Concern

The plenum of our party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the conference of the leaders of the seven socialist countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact--even with all the characteristic particular features of each of these important forums it is not difficult to see that they are united by a great goal concern for further strengthening socialism and concern for peace on earth and social progress. As you read the published documents you once again come to the conclusion that fidelity to the defense of peace and to the cause of disarmament has been and remains the main foreign policy concern of the Soviet state and the fraternal socialist community countries.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 25th party congress come to mind: "For more than 30 years we have been living under conditions of peace. Socialism's positions have stregthened. Dentente has become the leading trend. That is the main result of the party's international policy. Soviet people can be proud of this result."

Almost 3 years have passed since those words were spoken and many glorious pages have been inscribed of the materialization of detente and the growth of the Soviet Union's international positions. Together with the fraternal socialist states our country has put forward a number of constructive initiatives aimed at solving the key problem of contemporary international life--implementing a resolute turn toward ending the still-continuing arms race, toward disarmament.

It will be recalled that a Soviet proposal for the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states is now under discussion by the UN General Assembly. Last summer the socialist countries submitted a new proposal at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. However, the NATO states continue to avoid giving a serious answer to this constructive initiative.

And if the questions of detente and ending the arms race have not been receiving a proper solution lately, the reason for this is that aggressive circles in the West are hoping to obtain one-sided concessions from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the detriment of their security and sovereignty and to achieve military superiority over them. Under the conditions of the arms race which is being carried out by the NATO states and which is constantly being stepped up, there exists the need to preserve and strengthen the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

The world press had drawn attention to the fact that, as at previous Political Consultative Committee conferences, far-reaching new initiatives have now been put forward. The Warsaw Pact members put forward the proposal that talks among the five nuclear powers--the USSR, United States, Britain, France and China--be initiated in the near future with a view to removing all varieties of nuclear weapons from states' arsenals and using nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. The firm intention of continuing to seek full implementation of the accords reflected in the Final Act adopted in Helsinki and to develop and encourage cooperation among all the European countries was expressed.

These steps have evoked great comment abroad. Thus in an interview with GENERAL ANZEIGER FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher said that his government welcomes the determination of the Warsaw Pact states to continue multilateral detente and to implement the all-European conference Final Act in all its scope. It rates positively the fact that the Warsaw Pact states anticipate progress in the matter of security and cooperation in Europe at the upcoming meeting in Madrid among states that participated in the all-European conference.

On the whole the reaction abroad to the Political Consultative Committee conference shows that progressive circles and politicians and public figures in many countries assess the Moscow declaration as an energetic stimulus to the struggle to improve the European and international situations and to overcome the complexities and obstacles which still stand in the way of this.

Who Is Extending Patronage to Dictators?

The teletype machines are releasing one report after another regarding the new exacerbation of the Nicaraguan situation.

There are tanks and armored vehicles everywhere in Managua, the capital of this Central American country. There is a particularly large gathering of troops near dictator A. Somoza's headquarters--a mighty ferroconcrete structure. LA PRENSA, an opposition newspaper, writes that Nicaragua today is an enormous concentration camp. Anyone the authorities suspect of having links with the partisans is persecuted. LA PRENSA points out that, according to the most modest calculations, there are several thousand political prisoners in the country. Every day corpses showing traces of torture are found on the streets.

Since the recent uprising of literally all the people, when several cities were under the control of the Sandino National Liberation Front, [FSLN] it has become clear that the overwhelming majority of the population rejects the Somoza regime that is maintained only by armed force. However, Washington has still not refused it support and is attempting to split the opposition and to persuade it to compromise with the dictator thus saving the present regime.

The Washington POST admitted recently that "for many years the dictator Anastasio Somoza has kept power thanks to U.S. weapons and patronage".

This is by no means the only instance where certain circles of a major capitalist country, voicing pharisaical concern for protection of "human rights", is supporting brutal antipopular regimes. The same American newspaper writes with bitter irony: "The United States made a 'contribution to the cause of democracy' in Chile and Guatemala and helped to replace elected governments with military regimes...."

If you look at the other side of the Atlantic, at Africa, there too American imperialism is essentially the patron of antipopular regimes. For instance, it will be recalled that I. Smith, ringleader of the Rhodesian racist regime, was recently Washington's guest. On his return home, he tightened the screws still further: Repressions against the indigenous African population intensified in the country and armed attacks in which hundreds of people were killed were perpetrated on the territory of Mozambique and Zambia.

It is the same picture in Namibia, which is to receive its independence before the end of this year. The mediation of the United States and of other Western countries has merely enabled the authorities of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], who are pursuing a shameful policy of apartheid, to gain time. Having rejected the Western plan, the RSA rulers are now preparing to hold mock elections in Namibia to preserve the same colonial status of that country. As these elections approach Namibia is being inundated with RSA troops and repressions against patriots are being intensified. As the New York VILLAGE VOICE writes, RSA authorities "have cast off any semblance of the velvet glove which used to adorn their fist." The newspaper's conclusion is that this has become possible because "the United States is pursuing a policy of supporting the Republic of South Africa."

It is well known that at home the U.S. authorities do not stint repressions if it is a question of civil rights fighters, especially those from among the blacks and ethnic minorities. The number of political detainees in U.S. prisons is still kept secret. But surely the refusal to give work, or the payment of reduced wages to people because of their skin color or ethnic origins is a violation of human rights. A mass meeting took place just recently in Tupelo, Mississippi; its participants condemned U.S. policy regarding human rights and demanded an end to discrimination and all racist manifestations.

We could continue listing examples of this kind. We shall cite just one fact: During the years of its existence the United Nations has elaborated 19 international agreements and covenants concerning observance of basic human rights and freedoms. Only three of these documents bear the signatures of U.S. representatives! This fact is worthy of special mention with the approach of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights adopted in December 1948 by the UN General Assembly.

A Secret Mission

The Near East and Middle East has for many years now been an arena for stormy events. Just recently Iran has attracted particular attention.

The reports coming in just lately indicate that the area's temperature has risen again. In many cities new antigovernment demonstrations have occurred, with their participants demanding political reforms.

No newspapers have been published in Tehran for more than 3 weeks since the newspaper workers struck in protest against introduction of military censorship. Employees of the national radio and television company have gone on strike, and army units occupy the television center. The news agencies report that police and troops are using guns, tanks and aircraft against demonstrators and strikers.

It is clear that the events have assumed a nationwide nature and have shaken the existing political structures to their very foundations. Something else would also seem clear: What is happening in that country is purely its own internal affair and ultimately it is for the Iranian people themselves to resolve questions posed by the course of historical development. Nevertheless, attempts to influence the course of events from outside are constantly being made.

R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate, has just visited Iran on a secret mission. On behalf of President J. Carter he confirmed the United States' support for the present Iranian regime and for the measures to restore "order and calm," or in other words, repressions against people's actions. The senator declared that Washington would continue to maintain close relations with Iran in the political and economic fields and also in insuring its "security." The press has already reported that a specific plan has been drawn up in the United States for action in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" arising in Iran. A special committee has been set up under the President in the White House "to study the situation in Iran" and a "working group on Iran" has been set up in the State Department."

In a word, Washington is following the events in this Middle East country with attention and undisguisable anxiety. The Paris newspaper LE MATIN recently wrote: "If the shah is unable to provide oil for the West this will prove that his regime is incapable of the governing the country. Then Washington will have to ask the question as to what the purpose of such a regime is."

Oil and Policy

Facts indicate that many events occurring in the Near and Middle East, especially in the Persian Gulf, are generally looked at in the West through the "oil prism." After all, it is precisely there that many capitalist states derive this important raw material. Thus, last year the United States imported almost 450 million tons of oil, more than half this quantity coming from Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates and other countries of the Arabian Peninsula. Japan imported 292 million tons, the bulk of it from this same region; the FRG's oil imports amounted to almost 130 million tons, and so forth.

Some time ago information was published in the press to the effect that the Pentagon has a secret plan for "saving" the oilfields in the event of an "emergency." Special assault landing formations have apparently been created and part of this mission has been entrusted to U.S. Naval vessels which constantly visit the Persian Gulf.

These reports have caused uneasiness among the Arab and Iranian public. And the statements frequently repeated by high-ranking NATO figures that the Middle East is of "vitally important significance for the West's defense" merely confirm the validity of this uneasiness.

Of course, imperialism nowadays frequently prefers others to do its "dirty work" for it. For this purpose a number of the regions countries are supplied with weapons and advisers and are given political and other support. When, let us suppose, Arabs wage war against Arabs, as is happening in Lebanon, and Africans against Africans, thus diverting their energies away from the anti-imperialist struggle, people in the West feel calmer. However the West is not ruling out overt interference either, as was the case in Zaire last spring.

The spectrum of events in the past week has been a complex one. The last month of the year began in an atmosphere of acute class battles in the capitalist countries and of fierce antagonism between the progressive forces and the forces of imperialism and its accomplices in various parts of the world. A difficult struggle lies ahead, but the Soviet people are confident of their own strength and they can be proud that all positive initiatives in the international arena are solidly backed by the peace-loving policy of our state and the other socialist community countries--a policy which accords with the peoples' aspirations and with their desire for social progress and a peaceful life.

TRUD SCORES U.S. 'HAWKS', BALLYHOO OVER MIG-23s IN CUBA

LD041131Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[International review by V. Sisnev]

[Excerpt] Aren't There Too Many Concessions?

On leaving our capital, Senate delegation head A. Ribicoff said that after what he and his colleagues had seen "it is impossible not to realize that Soviet people want peace, not war." He also expressed confidence that the USSR and the United States can solve the problems which exist between them. The same spirit pervades the statements made by other members of the delegation after their return to Washington. But some of their colleagues, who had seen the same things as they, remained in the camp that only wants to speak with the Soviet Union from a "position of strength."

One would expect the unrealistic nature of this desire to be obvious to all, yet those forces who aspire to it continue to exist and to influence the U.S. political situation. The mutually exclusive viewpoints expressed by members of the same Senate delegation are a reflection of the struggle taking place in America's broad political arena. It embraces all spheres of the Soviet-American relations complex.

I do not think that even the most frantic American "hawk" need make a special trip to the Soviet Union to realize that we love peace. If a Washington politician holds this absurd view it is only because he places above all else the interests of the military industrial complex which, like an insatiable monster, demands more and more sacrifices from the ordinary taxpayer. A world atmosphere free from the black clouds of the threat of war, would sharply reduce these sacrifices and, therefore, the "hawks" from Congress and the Pentagon, incited by the military corporations, are doing all they can to obstruct international mutual understanding and, especially, disarmament.

At the present stage they are tying themselves in knots to prevent the conclusion of a new SALT agreement. Unfortunately, it must be said that in a number of cases their attacks have been successful. Here are the latest facts. [paragraph continues]

When he announced his anti-inflation campaign President Carter saw fit, at a press conference, to stipulate specifically that the military budget would not be affected by the anti-inflation cuts previously planned. Then a further $2 billion for "civil defense" and an extra $500 million for accelerating the development of new mobile ballistic missiles were appropriated. And finally a general who, literally a week before had joined a reactionary organization working to wreck a SALT agreement, was appointed director of the government's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

If you believe American commentators, the White House is using these concessions to the military-industrial complex in an attempt to demonstrate its "firmness with regard to the Russians" and allay suspicions of certain congressmen who supposedly fear that a SALT agreement will favor the Soviet Union alone. Leaving aside the obviously ill-intentioned way in which this question is phrased, any unprejudiced person would be quite right to say: Are there not too many concessions to the militarist forces, and might not these concessions develop into an irreversible spiral of the arms race?

The words of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, automatically spring to mind here, specifically his statement that "the main thing is to build international security on disarmament and not on the arms race and to seek, not in words but in deeds, strict observance of the sovereign rights of all states and peoples. Then new horizons of peaceful co-operation will appear on the European Continent and on an international scale and the edifice of peace will stand secure."

Impotent Malice

"Just who in America has found it necessary once again to raise a ballyhoo to the effect that Cuba may supposedly threaten its giant neighbor, and why?" asks M.U. Usmanov, driver in a motor vehicle combine (Tashkent).

This question is connected in the closest possible way with everything that was said in the first part of our review. Being an inseparable part of the world socialist system, the Island of Liberty evokes fierce but impotent malice among the imperialists and their assistants in the Pentagon merely by the very fact of its existence.

But there is also a second aspect to the ballyhoo which is now being raised in the Washington lobbies and in the American press about the "threat" supposedly emanating from Cuba because of the presence of Soviet-produced Mig-23 aircraft. Comrade Fidel Castro has derided attempts to create an atmosphere of a so-called "crisis" over this with the aid of a propaganda farce. He told a group of foreign journalists about the Mig-23's characteristics--a tactical aircraft serving defensive purposes alone--and he asked them the same question: Just who in Washington is creating this artificial problem and why?

Matters are not confined to propaganda stunts. The United States and Britain are currently holding large-scale air and naval maneuvers off the Cuban coast--the biggest maneuvers since 1962, it is reported. Precisely 46 warships of various types and more than 300 warplanes are participating in this operation codenamed "Gulf Ex79."

One gains the impression that all this, taken together, represents in addition to the usual malicious teeth-gnashing with respect to the Island of Liberty, part of a general campaign to fuel war psychosis in the United States and to intimidate the population with the mythical "communist threat." Taking advantage of Cuba's geographical proximity to the American coast, the "hawks" are fueling an atmosphere of fear--the only atmosphere in which the military-industrial complex can function profitably. The aim here is still the same: to create a public opinion which favors the stepping-up of military spending.

For, as AFP's Washington correspondent writes, "American administration circles believe that the Mig-23s do not have sufficient range to threaten large sections of U.S. territory." So, as the saying goes, why all the fuss?

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON COLOMBO PLAN MEETING IN WASHINGTON

LD301830Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Another meeting of Western and Asian states which comprise the Colombo Plan regional organization has started in Washington. Vladimir Sidorov comments on this meeting.

The decision to set up this organization was adopted in 1950 in Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, at a meeting of foreign ministers of members of the British Commonwealth. Initially British neocolonialism restricted the composition of the participants in the so-called Colombo Plan. After that, the United States of America became a member of the organization in 1951 and in 1954, Japan became a member. At present it consists of 6 creditor countries and 27 Asian recipient countries.

The present meeting's agenda includes the discussion of questions of economic development of recipient states and raising the income and living standard of their population.

The very fact that these problems have been posed may create a false impression that the delegations of the Western states have arrived in Washington to solve questions connected with giving the Asian countries selfless material aid and support. However, the facts reveal a completely different approach by the West to the economic problems which are toubling the developing countries. The financial aid offered by the Western countries is nothing other than an attempt to perpetuate the dependence of Asian countries and to continue exploitation of Asian states' cheap manpower.

Moreover, the memorandum for the press actually admits that the 28-year existence of the so-called Colombo Plan has virtually not improved the situation of the multimillion-strong masses of the population of this region. Incidentally, [words indistinct] the member countries of this organization the gross national product per capita does not amount to $300.

The working documents of this meeting circulated in Washington make it possible to draw the conclusion that the meeting will be held in an atmosphere in which the Asian countries express greater dissatisfaction with the West's neocolonialist policy which is interested in continuing the exploitation of their natural and human resources.

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE, ECONOMIC COUNCIL CONTINUES SESSION

Garbuzov Receives Blumenthal

LD052314Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] USSR Finance Minister Garbuzov today received U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal at his request and had a talk with him. Present at the talk was U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Toon.

Gosbank Head Receives Blumenthal, Kreps

LD051248Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--President of the Board of the State Bank of the USSR Vladimir Alkhimov today received U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. A talk has been held on questions of financial-economic relations between the USSR and the United States.

Trade Financing Seminar Held

LD052226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council has begun its work in Moscow. Here are our correspondents Vadim Volkov and Andrey Ptashnikov: Sessions of various seminars and committees of the council were held today. We visited a seminar on problems and alternative solutions to the question of financing U.S.-Soviet trade and we met several of the participants. Here is Robert Knight, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

[Knight--begin recording in English. fading into Russian translation]. Today, we have assembled here to discuss financial questions, which play a leading part in trade. We, representatives of the major Soviet and U.S. banks, have to solve a number of important problems in order to facilitate the development of commercial and economic relations between our countries. I hope that in the next few years, the volume of Soviet-U.S. trade will increase considerably. This is in the interests of both countries, and in the interests of improving relations between the USSR and the United States as a whole. [end recording]

(David Buckman), vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, also commented: [(Buckman)--begin recording in English, fading into Russian translation] At our seminar, in addition to financial questions, we will discuss various aspects of imports and exports between the USSR and the United States. Much yet remains to be done to arrange normal Soviet-U.S. commercial relations. However, we are encouraged by the fact that both sides are expressing a readiness not only to discuss the situation, but to also take practical measures to correct it in the very near future.

Science, Technology Cooperation Session

LD052204Y Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The development of ties between the USSR and the USA in science and technology despite the number of discriminatory steps taken by the American side appears to be a highly promising area for cooperation. This is confirmed by the unusually great interest displayed in this field by members of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council who are now in Moscow.

At the session of the Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation which was held today in the Soviet capital about 70 American participants arrived instead of 25-30 as originally planned. And all this despite the fact that on the very same day 4 seminars were having their deliberations discussing different aspects of Soviet-American relations.

The committee created within the framework of the U.S.-USSR council sat for a third time. It has reviewed the results of the activities for this year.

The committee noted, among others, that in 1978 Soviet-American symposiums were held on econometric modelling in Moscow and on electromobiles in Philadelphia. In the opinion of Soviet and U.S. specialists both seminars were successful and the exchange of opinions was of significant interest. The decision was taken to continue contacts between specialists of the two countries in these areas.

The memorandum [was] signed after the meeting by the committee's Co-Chairmen Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and John James, president of the Board of Dresser Industries. The committee recommended the holding next year of another four joint symposiums on different branches of science and technology.

## Smaller Firms' Role Examined

LD052208Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--The Soviet state has always come out for the development of mutually-advantageous trade relations with all countries, including those with the USA as well, said Nikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. This is confirmed by the growth of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover. In 1978 the turnover will be about 105,000 million dollars as against 77.5 billion dollars in 1976.

Osipov spoke today at a seminar devoted to the role of small-and medium-size firms in U.S.-Soviet trade. The seminar was organized by the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, the sixth meeting of which is to be held here on Wednesday.

Soviet-U.S. trade in 1972-1976 also substantially grew due to the joint efforts which the two countries made as a result of summit talks, Osipov pointed out.

Trade turnover between the two countries increased from 219 million dollars in 1971 to three billion dollars in 1976. By the volume of trade the USA moved from ninth to second place. The task to bring the volume of mutual goods turnover in 1972-1975 up to 2.5 billion dollars has been successfully implemented. The task was set during the Soviet-U.S. summit talks. In actual fact it proved twice as high as the planned figure.

But despite the great potentialities of Soviet-U.S. trade, it will in many respects depend on the discriminatory restrictions existing now in the USA with regard to trade with the USSR, Osipov pointed out.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it firmly intends to pursue the course towards a further development of trade and economic contacts.

In the two countries' cooperation, small and medium-size firms are of great importance, it was pointed out at the seminar. This was stated, in particular, by Ara Ostemel, chairman of the Board of the Satra Corporation, Richard Lesher, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Philip Smith, vice-president of the Unit rig and equipment co.

## Blumenthal, Kreps Press Conference

LD052240Y Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--A press conference was held here today following the conclusion of the seventh USSR-U.S. Commercial Commission. Speaking at it on the Soviet side was head of the Soviet delegation at the negotiations, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Mikhail Kuzmin and on the American side the U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps.

Mikhail Kuzmin, among others, said: For two days we have discussed frankly and in detail all the possibilities for expanding trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the USA. And this is only too natural: The potentials of the Soviet Union and the United States allow us to develop our trade and economic relations on a larger scale than is the case today. And the trade and economic cooperation, he stressed, constitutes a general component of the entire complex of relations between our countries. All these problems were considered specifically at our plenary sessions and in the working groups. Special attention was given to those obstacles which hold back the development of trade and economic relations between our countries and we, together, searched for ways to remove the existing obstacles and progress along the path of further development of trade and economic cooperation.

Michael Blumenthal in his statement stressed that the seventh joint session on commerce was very successful. We , he continued, have been impressed by the serious approach of the Soviet side to the basic issue--how to expand the trade and economic relations between our countries. The two sides agreed that the current trade volume between the two countries must be increased while the obstacles to its development cleared. This meeting in Moscow, Blumenthal said, has confirmed that the common policy of the two countries is that of conducting mutually advantageous and peaceful trade and providing the businessmen of both countries with good conditions for their joint cooperation. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1902 GMT on 5 December reports that Blumenthal "also noted that the two sides were of the unanimous opinion that the more favorable the political climate and the wider the political understanding between the USSR and United States, the easier it would be to find a solution to the problem of developing commercial and economic relations between the two countries."]

U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps pointed out that she arrived in Moscow optimistic to take part in the joint commission session and that the session which has just ended has reassured here even more. The U.S.-Soviet trade, she said, may be significantly expanded which would meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries. A concrete and frank discussion of the existing problems with Soviet representatives will make it possible not only to preserve but also to increase the volume of bilateral trade in the coming years.

Juanita Kreps, on her personal behalf and on behalf of her U.S. colleagues, thanked the Soviet side for the hospitality accorded. As regards me personally, the visit will doubtless remain in my memory, said Juanita Kreps in conclusion.

Session Ends Work

LD051936Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, TASS--The seventh session of the Soviet-U.S. Trade Commission ended its work in Moscow today. The delegations, headed by Mikhail Kuzmin, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, and U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, reviewed a broad spectrum of questions concerning the state of and prospects for trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

It was stated that the current level of trade between the USSR and the United States remains considerably below the existing possibilities.

The Soviet side of the commission drew attention to the fact that the absence of normal conditions for the development of Soviet-U.S. trade and the U.S. Government's use of trade to obtain political advantages--which has been the case recently--is exerting an unfavorable effect on Soviet exports to the United States and U.S. exports to the USSR, and is making the United States an unreliable trading partner.

The commission reviewed the progress in implementing the long term agreement between the USSR and United States of 29 June 1974 on facilitating economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

The position on a number of projects for possible cooperation, as discussed by Soviet foreign trade organizations and U.S. companies, was also considered. Mutual interest was noted in putting into operation some new, large-scale projects in the fields of natural gas extraction and processing, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, timber-processing and the cellulose and paper industry, chemicals and petrochemicals, and engineering.

In this connection, the Soviet side of the commission stressed that prospects for participation by U.S. firms in implementing these projects are being complicated to a substantial extent by the trade credit legislation, which is in force in the United States and discriminates against the USSR.

A report was given by Michael Forrestal, president of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, on the activities of that organization. He noted that business circles in both countries will continue to actively support the normalization and further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States.

Viewing the development of both trade as an important element in the cause of improving Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole, the commission affirmed both sides' intention to continue rendering essential assistance to business circles in both countries in order to strengthen their mutual contacts and create opportunities for the conclusion of new, mutually beneficial contracts.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the session, considering that the exchange of opinions which has taken place will serve the normalization and development of long term trade and economic relations between the two countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit.

## Brezhnev Meets With Averell Harriman

LD061012Y Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin today Averell Harriman, the prominent American political and public figure who has arrived here for a meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. They had a frank, friendly talk during which they touched upon questions relating to the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed that the Soviet Union, following its principled line, actively comes out for good relations and peaceful cooperation with the United States and is ready--if similar readiness is displayed by the American side--to work together to develop such relations on the basis of complete equality and mutual benefit in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the relaxation of international tension and peace. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the top priority task in this respect is to complete as soon as possible the drafting of a new strategic arms limitation agreement and to conclude this agreement. Averell Harriman, for his part, expressed the opinion that an improvement of Soviet-American relations is a pressing need despite differences in the positions of the two countries and that these relations should be constructively developed in various fields.

## U.S. 'CANARD' ON SOVIET PEACE POLICY DENOUNCED

LD051555Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Mikhaylov article: "Blasphemy"]

[Text] In the past few days some U.S. newspapers have composed a "canard" which VOA has hastened to broadcast. According to this monstrous fabric, the USSR is allegedly... not very interested in preventing nuclear war.

And this is said of the country that lost 20 million lives in World War II, and is struggling tirelessly to rid mankind forever of the threat of a new catastrophe--a nuclear catastrophe this time!

The Soviet Union's entire domestic and foreign policy serves the tasks of the struggle against war. The numerous Soviet peace initiatives are aimed at halting the arms race and creating conditions for the limitation and ultimately the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.

It is perfectly obvious that only those U.S. circles which are themselves militating for a further intensification of the arms race can ascribe to the Soviet Union intentions which it has never had and does not have.

In this connection we cannot fail to mention an article printed in the U.S. magazine NEW TIMES. Its author pointed in particular to the anti-Soviet activity of the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger." Although this committee consists of only a small group of shameless reactionaries, their influence is very considerable since they "hold positions in the political hierarchy which are very convenient for stoking the cold war and have easy access to the most influential mass information organs."

These are the "nests" from which the slanderous anti-Soviet "canards" are flying.

OPPONENTS OF DETENTE AGAIN ACTIVE IN UNITED STATES

LD060704Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2100 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington--In recent weeks, the opponents of detente have again become active in the United States. They are trying to prevent the conclusion of a new Soviet-American SALT agreement and to spur on the nuclear arms race.

The beginning of the latest round of the frontal attack on detente was proclaimed by the not-unknown "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," which along with the "Committee on the Present Danger" and other American "hawk" organizations, urge the restoration of the "cold war" line. They held a press conference in Washington, at which Gen (Retd) D. Graham, formerly a highly placed official of the Pentagon and the CIA, co-chairman of this reactionary group, spoke. He made crude attacks on Soviet policy and blathered about mythical "breaches" by the USSR of existing agreements with the United States.

Such "hawks" among the U.S. senators as H. Jackson and S. Nunn are again waving the bogey of the "Soviet threat". They are echoed in the pages of the journal STRATEGIC REVIEW by Congressman D. Emery.

Local political observers have noted that to the accompaniment of the latest propaganda outburst about the "Soviet threat" in the State Department, Gen (Ret) G. Seignious, until recently closely connected with the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," has been sworn in as the new director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

When this became known, G. Seignious hastened to declare: "I did not know the views of this group on the SALT negotiations when I joined it." Nevertheless, his appointment as director of the agency has aroused broad protests from public organizations and a number of politicians.

As for the latest wave of attacks by the opponents of detente on the SALT negotiations, it is a well-known fact that a propaganda fuss about the "Soviet threat" is usually timed to coincide with the U.S. administration's discussion of the Pentagon budget.

This is just such a time. President Carter is expected to make a decision at the end of December on military expenditure for FY 1980. The Pentagon, according to an AP report, is insisting on an increase in its budget of 3 percent above the allowance for inflation in order to bring the ceiling on military allocations in 1980 to $137.2 billion. The New York TIMES notes in this connection that within the Administration itself, the further increase in military expenditure is viewed as a considerable concession to those forces which oppose a SALT agreement.

Warning of the extreme danger of such a development, the U.S. journal NEW TIMES points out that in building up armaments, the Pentagon and reactionary circles in Congress are setting themselves the aim of "achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union." In speaking against a new SALT agreement, an understanding on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and the development of Soviet-American trade, they are trying to send the detente policy "downhill," the journal writes.

NYC CONGRESS OF UKRAINIAN EMIGRE 'CRIMINALS' SCORED

LD051255Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Anatoliy Manokov: "Why and for Whom the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Is Needed"]

[Excerpts] In its attempt to slow down the process of consolidating detente, international imperialist reaction stops at nothing. Evidence of this is provided by the preparations now underway in the United States for the next "World Congress of Free Ukrainians," planned for late November in New York. This will be the third gathering of the Hitlerite toadies and betrayers of the Ukrainian people, who have the blood of thousands and thousands of Soviet people, Poles, Czechs and Slovaks on their hands.

The word "Ukrainian" sounds monstrous and blasphemous when applied to these criminals, hiding from punishment in the West. These scum arouse only contempt in real Ukrainians. But they are entirely to the liking of the CIA. It was the CIA which started to pay their way and in 1967 threw together from among them this very World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and now uses them for its own dirty anti-Soviet purposes. Things have reached the point where certain influential circles in the United States, having lost all sense of reality, have begun to urge the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to seek to create a "mission"...to the United Nations. The same circles generously finance the activity of various kinds of information centers to "publicize the situation in the Ukraine." These "centers" fabricate "manifestos" and "petitions" calling on the West to act "from a position of strength" with respect to the Soviet Union. The nationalists threaten with physical reprisals activists in progressive emigre organizations who advocate the development of contacts with the Soviet Ukraine.

The path of those who serve the CIA today is marked with black landmarks. They zealously served the fascists in temporarily occupied territories in the Soviet Union and other countries. They, in Hiterlite uniforms with yellow and blue armbands and swastikas, together with the Gestapo, subjected patriots to torture in the concentration camps of Lvov, Rava Russkaya, Maidanek, Auschwitz.... They, as members of the (Galichina) SS division and the Nachtigall and Roland Wehrmacht battalions, took part in the mass annihilation of the civilian population.

After the defeat of Hitler's Germany, the traitors were involved with no less zeal in dirty work for new masters. They were assigned the role not only of perpetrating terrorist acts but also of regular provacateurs concocting fables on the "disastrous situation of Ukrainians" in the Soviet Union. Agents from their number are used even today for provocative activity against Soviet citizens and institutions abroad, particularly in the United States and Canada. Incitement to betray the motherland, finding out important military and political information, acts of hooliganism at international conferences and exhibitions--that is only an incomplete list of their vile actions.

And now New York's Americana Hotel is waiting for them--a place from where, using all the mass information media placed at their disposal, people who have long been fit only for the gallows will talk about their undying love for their motherland....

That is probably enough description of the criminals from the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. Everything about them is clear. But how are we to explain the support ostentatiously given to this negligible minority of Americans of Ukrainian extraction by their patrons in the United States? [paragraph continues]

Apparently, in terms of the same "highly humane" considerations by which they are guided in so magnanimously encouraging the bloody terror in Chile and Nicaragua, savage racism in South Africa and Rhodesia, and tyranny in South Korea and in the Negro ghettoes in America itself.

U.S. JOURNALIST REPORT ON LITHUANIA 'SLANDEROUS'

LD0608411 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 24 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Genrikas Savitskas, reprinted from Vilnyus TIESA 22 November: "Mr Knight's Quotation Marks"]

[Text] "We note with satisfaction that the city of Blethersville apparently intends to conclude a contract with gentlemen from New York and pave the almost impassable streets of its city. The DAILY HURRAH supports this initiative most energetically and obviously believes it will be crowned by success."

Mark Twain's story "Journalism in Tennessee" tells how this newspaper item was prepared by the editor's young assistant. Do you recall how it sounded after the boss had edited it?

"The people of Blethersville suddenly needed a sidewalk--they need a prison and a poor-house far more. Who needs a sidewalk in an insignificant little town with two bars, one smithy and that rag the DAILY HURRAH? That creeping reptile (Bakner) who edits the HURRAH is bleating about a sidewalk in his usual idiotic fashion and believes he is talking business."

Interesting customs prevailed in the U.S. provincial press.... We can laugh merrily with the outstanding U.S. satirist. Oh, that 19th century....

But is it only the 19th century?

Even in our century, or to be more precise last summer, Robert Knight, chief of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT bureau in Moscow, visited Vilnyus. The 4-day program included excursions around Vilnyus, a trip to Trakay, meetings at the Vilnyus furniture combine, at the Gosplan and Foreign Ministry, and talks with leaders of tourist organizations. He also visited the journalists union. It was there that we met. The guest was asked whether he believed his stay had been successful, whether he had found his first visit to Lithuania interesting, and whether he had received enough information.

"Everything's ok," Mr Knight smiled.

OK is all very well. Over a cup of coffee talk turned to the objectivity of the information. Oh, yes, Mr Knight said, in our work it is particularly important that information be objective. We must be very objective, the guest said with a pleasant smile.

Mr Knight has been accredited to our country for many years, but he cannot be reproached for seeking objectivity. Nonetheless his words allowed us to suppose that his impressions from his trip to Vilnyus would indeed, perhaps inadvertently, be set forth more or less objectively. But it transpires that the Tennessee traditions are alive!

What did Mr Knight see and impart to his readers?

For instance, he saw that people are fashionably dressed. He established that Lithuanians, "even high-ranking officials," speak Lithuanian. True, he also established that in the restaurants waiters sell bottles of sparkling wine at $8. (In an official letter to the editorial office Mr Knight pointed out the fact--obviously of very great importance to him--that he was convinced one should take alcoholic drinks with him on the trip. The editorial office published this fruit of his profound reflections....)

Mr Knight's objectivity ends more or less here. Later on passages begin which would have put even that editor from Tennessee to shame.

Recognizing the republic's economic achievements, Mr Knight draws the following conclusion: They are...an expression of resistance to "Moscow's diktat." He himself writes that the union republic government has earmarked large capital investments for the development of the republic's national economy and admits himself that the living standard has risen--imagine that! Striking, enviable, unsurpassed logic! In reality we have the familiar handwriting: What do they need a sidewalk for; it would be better to build a prison....

We would have left this incident to Mr Knight's slumbering conscience were it not that his entire concoction is imbued with the idea that people in Lithuania allegedly yearn for the days of bourgeois rule.... So that's what it's all about! "To this day representatives of the prewar governments are accredited to the United States," Mr Knight recalls. Really, it was not worth going off on the trip to write about representatives who represent no one and whose names he could have discovered, without leaving his own country, in an institution which goes by the initials CIA. It is precisely there that the so-called representatives draw their moral and material support....

Let us read on. Ah, look at this! Surely, I thought, he will not remember. But no, Mr Knight remained true to himself. He still recalled Petkus, that very criminal whose deeds our press has written about in the past. But now, with Mr Knight's pen, he is elevated to the rank of "leader" of some group of dissidents. A good replacement for the zealous editor from Tennessee! Facts are difficult, if you have to resort to such an odious figure for a warrior....

And what have facts to do with it? The author thinks them up himself, adding, for greater force of conviction: "It is reported that...." A hooligan breaks a window, a drunkard brawls in the street, and it is reliably reported to Mr Knight that a political excess has taken place.... From where is it reported? From that same institution which fattens up its so-called representatives? Then I repeat, what is the use of such a trip, why this journalistic camouflage? And it turns out the same as for the hero of another story by Mark Twain, who gave advice in the newspaper to plant buckwheat pancakes in July, not August....

We know that the U.S. people understand and like humor, but Mr Knight is not in the least disposed to laugh. He is intimidating his readers: Look what perfidious people there are there, surely we cannot associate with them? It is terrible to even take a step there. So compared to what I have seen, your race problems, dear Americans, are only a dream, a trifle, and concern about FBI interference in your private life or about the impunity of the Mafia is completely unfounded. Do not worry about cases fabricated by America's Themis: Just listen, they have condemned Petkus in Vilnyus....

Incidentally, Mr Knight uses the words "Soviet person" in quotation marks. Well, paper, as they say, will stand anything. But Mr Knight's open hostility, fabrications and slander must be called by their true names, without quotation marks.

USAF 'AGGRESSOR' TRAINING PROGRAM AN 'UNSEEMLY' VENTURE

LD051021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov article: "Dangerous Masquerade: A Provocative Venture by the Pentagon"]

[Text] I am looking at a strange photograph published in a French magazine: Sitting in the cockpit of a fighter is a pilot in a helmet with a big red five-pointed star painted on it. Yet the aircraft is American, and the pilot's uniform is American, although an attempt has been made to give it the appearance of a Soviet uniform. The caption says: "A fake (!) Russian pilot. For victory!"

What can this mean? Such photographs and the sensational articles accompanying them, which have appeared in the West European press recently, describe how the Pentagon has embarked on a new psychological and military program. Its aim is to inculcate in pilots from the United States and allied countries the idea that the USSR "military threat" has intensified to such an extent that the Soviet Air Force is about to embark on aggression and will have to be repulsed.

You will say: But there is no basis for such assertions! Well, the Pentagon does not stand on ceremony--if there is no basis, one can be invented. So in order to whip up military hysteria they have created an extraordinary training program codenamed "Aggressor."

Special squadrons have been created, known as "tactical fighter training aggressor squadrons," and in violation of all military traditions they operate with the identification marks of the Soviet Air Force and imitate our Migs.

As was reported as early as last February in a talk with a correspondent from AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY by Lt Col Ronald Davis, commander of the 64th "Aggressor" squadron, the "fake Soviet pilots" "make use of certain Russian attributes": "Soviet identification marks, including stripes and aircraft markings, and in squadron headquarters and crew duty rooms they hang posters, photographs and models of Soviet fighters."

"We want other (American) pilots," the commander explained, "against whom we are operating to be prepared for war (!) as soon as they hear that the aggressors are in the air."

This striking interview, printed in a specialists journal, went practically unnoticed, especially as for the time being this dangerous masquerade was being carried out only on the territory and in the air space of the United States, where provocative exercises codenamed "Red Flag" were also held. But gradually the Pentagon acquired a taste for it, and "aggressor" squadrons appeared outside the United States--on U.S. Air Force bases in Western Europe and Southeast Asia.

Recently the French magazine LE POINT, in an article with the striking heading "Shoot the Migs down!", published a colorful account of what is happening in Britain, at the Royal Air Force base at Alconbury.

"Za Adoroviye!" [your health] is how magazine correspondent Jacques (Goshe) begins his reportage, at once maliciously explaining that these words, in Russian, mean "for victory!" and he goes on:

"Dressed in green flying suits, young airmen sitting in the bar raise with identical gestures glasses decorated with a picture of an angry bear. On one wall of their military canteen is a huge red star. On a table in the corner are the pilots' flying helmets, on which red stars are also depicted.

"In another room airmen are carrying out the final analysis of the day's flights. Standing by a blackboard a captain, chalk in hand, is explaining how his unit is able to destroy Phantoms--U.S. Air Force planes: 'You are not used to fighting against Mig-21's. That could be fatal during a war....'"

LE POINT goes on to report that the motto of the 527th "Aggressor" squadron, which operates at the Alconbury base, "leaves not a shadow of doubt as to who is the potential enemy." The motto says: "Let the Bear Beware!"

However, this bravado cannot conceal the concern of those who thought up the Pentagon's masquerade. "In the comfortable room allotted for pilots' briefings," LE POINT's correspondent goes on to relate," Maj (S.T. Went) switches on the projector. A photograph of a North Vietnamese airman appears on the screen. 'This is Col Nguyen (Bay)...an ace!' He adds, 'Too many of our aircraft were lost in Vietnam....'"

At the Alconbury base, as everywhere the U.S. "Aggressor" squadrons have appeared, servicemen are being literally schooled in hatred toward the peoples of the USSR and other socialist countries. The most experienced airmen, with an average of 1,700 flying hours, are chosen for the role of "fake Russian pilots." But the matter is not restricted to their combat training. In rooms with portraits of Lenin and other revolutionary leaders on the walls, Jacques (Goshe) relates, intelligence officers subject these airmen to specific political indoctrination, including "philosophy and ideological education," and here the "psychological aspect of the program is paramount...."

The "Aggressor" program, whose purpose, as its organizers themselves admit, is to accustom U.S. and allied airmen to the idea of war against the USSR and other socialist countries, is being carried out on a large scale.

The "fake Russian pilots" are based at the Nellis Air Force base in the United States, from where they fly out over all the country's territory; at Clark Air Force base in the Philippines, from where they have already gone to Okinawa and South Korea to take part in the (Koup Tander) maneuvers; and from Alconbury, the "fake Russian pilots" fly to various NATO countries and, according to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, a subunit of the 527th "Aggressor" squadron is spending the winter in Zaragoza, Spain.

The adventurist nature of this Pentagon venture is obvious. And here the point is not only that its entire orientation is in flagrant contradiction to U.S. leaders' official assurances of their adherence to peace. Surely it is clear that the cutthroats of the "Aggressor" squadrons, schooled in a spirit of hatred toward the USSR and flying planes with Soviet identification marks, are capable at any moment of starting a highly dangerous provocation, whose consequences could be irreparable?

So surely it is time, before it is too late, to put an end to this unseemly masquerade?

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MSZMP ON ANNIVERSARY

LD041713Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Dear Comrades: On this noteworthy jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Communist Party--on behalf of Soviet communists and the whole Soviet people we send the combat vanguard of the Hungarian working class--the MSZMP--and all the working people of Hungary our warm fraternal greetings, friendly congratulations and best wishes.

The foundation of the Hungarian Communist Party was not only the most important event in the Hungarian working people's struggle for freedom and a better future, but also a noteworthy landmark in the history of the entire international communist and workers movement. Basing its activity on the revolutionary ideas of Marx and Lenin and relying on the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the young Communist Party was able in a short space of time to rally the working class and broad strata of the Hungarian people around itself and roused them to the struggle against the old system, against the conciliatory policy and opportunism of the rightwing social democrats, and for transferring power into the working people's hands. Headed by communists, the Hungarian working people established the dictatorship of the proletariat in March 1919, having proclaimed the Hungarian Soviet Republic, which heroically withstood the onslaught of the imperialist interventionists' superior forces for more than 4 months.

In the years of the fascist Horthy regime, in severe underground conditions, the Hungarian Communist Party continued to selflessly serve their people, waged a courageous struggle against reaction and came out resolutely against Hungary's participation on the side of Hitler's Germany in the aggressive war.

A historic victory secured by the Hungarian people under the leadership of the party of communists was the implementation of radical people's democratic transformations after the country's liberation from fascism and the implementation of the socialist revolution. It was Hungarian communists who led their motherland out onto the path of genuine independence, prosperity and happiness. Today, relying on modern industry, cooperativized agriculture and advanced science and culture, the Hungarian people are confidently implementing the program adopted by the 11th MSZMP Congress for building developed socialism.

The most important guarantees of these successes are the MSZMP's loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching, its creative application of the general laws of socialist building in its country's concrete conditions, close ties with the masses and the ability to unite all sections of the working people in the struggle to achieve the great aims of socialism and communism.

The MSZMP has earned deserved prestige among the world's communists. Invariably following internationalist traditions, it consistently comes out in favor of strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and further rallying the socialist community countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in favor of peace and social progress.

Ties of fraternal friendship, which have always united Soviet and Hungarian communists, now firmly link our countries' peoples. Soviet communists and all Soviet people greet the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the Hungarian Communist Party as a great general holiday and wish their Hungarian friends further success in the struggle for communist ideals.

Long live the organizer and leader of the building of developed socialism in Hungary--the MSZMP!

Long live the eternal, indestructible Soviet-Hungarian friendship!

Long live communism and peace!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS' PROGRESS REVIEWED ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD051145Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Ye. Popov article: "Vanguard of the Hungarian People"]

[Excerpts] The Hungarian Communist Party was founded exactly 60 years ago, on 24 November 1918. Today the MSZMP is its ideological successor and the continuer of the Hungarian working class' revolutionary traditions.

The Hungarian Communist Party launched energetic activity after the country's liberation in March 1945. The provisional government adopted its first decree--the decree on land reform. In elaborating the draft of this document the communists took into account the error committed during the implementation of the 1919 land reform. The Hungarian peasants' centuries-old dream was being realized--the land was transferred to them as a result of the elimination of the system of large-scale land ownership. The banks were nationalized in 1947 and the next year the Communist Party submitted to the state assembly a draft law on the nationalization of industrial enterprises.

The realization of the revolution's political and economic goals was possible only on the basis of the rallying of all working people. And in 1945 Hungarian communists and social democrats joined into a single workers party--the Hungarian Working People's Party. This was a breakthrough year: the working class in alliance with the working peasantry took power completely into its hands. The Hungarian Working People's Party became the guiding and leading political force in the system of the people's democratic state. This meant that socialist revolution had triumphed in Hungary.

But in 1956 the bourgeoisie, which had hidden itself, counting on the support of external reaction, tried to liquidate the working people's revolutionary gains. Relying on the Soviet Union's aid, the party was able to defeat the counterrevolution. The Hungarian communists had to rebuild their ranks, ridding themselves of those who were guilty of violating the Leninist norms of party life and of casual fellow-travelers who hesitated during the days of hardships. In November 1956 the first session of the party's provisional Central Committee was held. Since then it has been called the MSZMP. In a short time an end was sucessfully put to the ideological disorder, and Leninist norms of party life were restored.

By the time of its 11th congress in 1975 the party numbered over 800,000 communists in its ranks. It came to its congress tempered and strengthened.

The MSZMP policy statement adopted at its 11th congress set the aim of building a developed socialist society in Hungary. The Hungarian people's creative powers have been revealed on a truly broad scale during the years which have elapsed since the 11th congress. Under the influence of socialist economic integration the republic's national economy has developed particularly rapidly over the past 10-15 years. New industrial sectors have been rapidly created in the country--the petrochemical and electronics industries, plastics and ballbearings production--and old enterprises have been modernized.

The Hungarian working class' ally--the cooperative peasantry--has traveled a great path. Today it has come closer to the urban workers in terms of its living and working conditions, and cooperative labor has made it an active participant in socialist building. In the past 10 years the value of output per worker on large-scale farms has more than doubled. The MSZMP Central Committee March 1978 Plenum noted that the socialist sector, the state farms and agricultural cooperatives, have become the basic, determining sector in Hungarian agriculture. Their share in production, particularly commodity production, is of decisive significance and is constantly growing. Agricultural production growth rates have been accelerated.

Speaking at the 11th MSZMP Congress, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that "By its principled Marxist-Leninist course and ability to heed keenly the voice of the masses and to direct calmly and confidently the most complex social processes in the interests of the working people, the MSZMP has not only won the firm trust of the Hungarian people but has also gained high prestige in the socialist world and throughout the communist movement."

The 11th congress stressed in its documents that the MSZMP has come out and will continue to come out for the cohesiveness and development of multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries. Outstanding significance, the MSZMP policy statement says, is attached to the indestructible alliance and friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union which is building communism and to the all-round development of international relations between the fraternal parties.

Together with the other fraternal parties the MSZMP is working actively on the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community states and is collaborating closely with them in the struggle for detente and lasting peace.

Today, looking back over the path they have traveled over 60 years, all sincere friends of the Hungarian people feel a sense of pride in the fraternal party under whose leadership profound revolutionary changes have been implemented on Hungarian soil and impressive successes achieved in the economy, culture and science and the improvement of the people's standard of well-being.

12TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING ENDS

LD052312Y Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, December 5, TASS--The 12th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ended its work today. It discussed the results of work to implement the decisions of the 15th party congress on the socioeconomic development of Czechoslovakia during the first three years of the 6th Five-Year Plan. The plenary meeting discussed the tasks of the state economic development plan for 1979 and also directives for drafting the state plan for 1980.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia decided to conduct an exchange of party cards in 1979. The plenary meeting approved of the activities of the Czechoslovak delegation, headed by General Secretary of the party's Central Committee, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states that was held in Moscow on November 22-23, 1978.

TISCH-LED GDR TU DELEGATION TALKS WITH AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV

LD051233Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Excerpt] A meeting between AUCCTU Chairman A. I. Shibayev and a delegation from the National Executive Committee of the Federation of Free German Trade Unions [FDGB] took place in the Palace of Labor on 20 November.

During the talks the sides exchanged information on current issues in the work of their countries' trade unions. AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev acquainted the GDR trade union representatives with the main directions of the Soviet trade unions' work to implement the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and fulfill the decisions of the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress, and with the successes of the country's working people in building the material and technical base of communism. H. Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, discussed the FDGB's work to fulfill the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and the 9th FDGB Congress, and the progress made in building a developed socialist society in the GDR.

The AUCCTU and FDGB National Executive Committee delegations expressed satisfaction with the level of development achieved in fraternal cooperation between Soviet trade unions and the FDGB and called for further deepening of links between the trade unions and working people of the USSR and the GDR for the good of both countries' peoples and for the sake of strengthening the entire socialist community.

The sides also discussed questions of the international situation and the world trade union movement at the modern stage, and reaffirmed their determination to wage a tireless struggle for peace, detente, an end to the arms race and disarmament. The AUCCTU and the FDGB National Exeuctive Committee delegations stressed the need to further actively assist the consolidation of the WFTU's role and influence, the achievement of united action by the world trade union movement on a class, anti-imperialist basis, and the strengthening of solidarity with the working peoples' struggle in capitalist and developing countries.

The talk took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

ALLEGED KGB-ETA LINKS DISMISSED AS 'CHEAP PROPAGANDA'

LD051123Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 7 LD

[K. Andreyev TASS--attributed article: "INFORMACIONES and Misinformation"]

[Text] The other day the Madrid newspaper INFORMACIONES informed its readers about new "Moscow intrigues," this time against the process of democratization in Spain. According to the newspaper, it has been "proved" that "firm ties exist" between the separatist organization ETA and ... the "Soviet secret services." Moreover, "there can no longer be any doubt that Moscow is helping the activity of this organization, which is trying by every means to destabilize the democratic process in Spain, resorting to such means as murders and terror."

INFORMACIONES cites completely fantastic details relating to meetings between "representatives of Moscow" and separatists. It also quotes the equally fantastic statements of a certain "prominent Soviet figure," who allegedly told his Spanish interlocuter literally the following: "If you do not join NATO, and also allow us to use Spain as a bridgehead for penetrating Latin America (no more and no less!) we will leave you in peace in the Basque country."

Such yarns hardly require serious denials. Both in Spain and elsewhere there are few people prepared to believe that the Soviet Union has changed its principled attitude to the question of interference in other countries' internal affairs, as if it had an interest in wrecking the process of democratization, which has released the Spanish people from the hated regime of the Francoist dictatorship.

However, the source of the information--or rather misinformation--which the Madrid newspaper readily set about disseminating admits to no doubt. We have too high an opinion of the professional standards of Spanish journalists to suggest that such a flagrant fabrication could be thought up by them.

We are faced with a typical example of cheap propaganda in the style of the transatlantic ideological saboteurs, who periodically flood the newspaper market with fables now about "Soviet support" for the so-called "Red Brigades" in Italy, now about "deliveries of Soviet tanks to Pinochet," now about an "approaching" invasion by Soviet tanks, and at the same time by hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the Soviet Army, toward the banks of the Rhine.

HAIG REMARKS ON MILITARY SPENDING, SPAIN CREATE CONTROVERSY

Promotes Increase in Military Spending

LD052258Y Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 5, TASS--Alexander Haig, supreme commander of NATO's joint armed forces in Europe, on Monday again called for an increase in military spending by the countries of the North Atlantic bloc. In an ASSOCIATED PRESS interview, he said that for NATO it would be a "tragic setback" if the bloc members break promises to increase their annual military expenditure by three percent every year as was decided at the Washington session of the NATO Council in the spring of this year. He explained this by the necessity to coordinate and collectivise the bloc's resources to more effectively meet and beat certain "global challenges outside NATO's responsibility". The tone of such calls is set by Washington. While planning appropriations to the Pentagon for the 1980 fiscal year now, the U.S. administration intends to increase them by three percent as a contribution to NATO's military might.

The winter "Atlantic week" is now under way in Evere, near Brussels, in the same spirit, namely, under the keynote of further whipping up of the arms race and drumming up military psychosis. The session began with a meeting of the defence ministers of NATO's Euro-group, which centered again on matters of building up the bloc's military potential. The calls for increasing military appropriations indicate that the NATO leaders, disregarding the economic difficulties of the bloc's member-countries, and contrary to the interests of their peoples, are launching another spiral of the arms race. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community act from different positions. At the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the adopted state budget for 1979, defence expenditure was again set at 17,200 million roubles. In other words, the USSR's defence expenditure remains at the same level for three years in succession. This is an illustration that the Soviet Union by concrete actions demonstrates its striving to curb the arms race and bring about a climate of international trust and cooperation. The same stand also manifested itself in the decisions of the recent Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. In the declaration they adopted the countries of the socialist community advanced a whole number of constructive proposals, the aim of which is to strengthen peace, ensure security, further the process of detente, and broaden international cooperation. They emphasized that one of the most effective and practical ways to reduce the arms race is to cut down military budgets, first of all, those of states which possess a big economic and military potential. Socialist countries are ready to negotiate a solution to this great task: a reduction of military budgets, be it by equal shares, by percentage or by magnitudes of the same order. Their proposals on this score are under U.N. consideration, including the proposal on freezing military budgets at their present level and on passing on to reducing them without delay.

If NATO countries positively responded to these proposals, the necessity to spend huge sums of money for the military needs of all countries would be obviated, which would make it possible to use thus released funds for the solution of economic and social problems which are quite acute in NATO countries.

## 'Impudent Interference' in Spain

LD051153Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Observer Col M. Ponomarev article: "Haig Is 'Knocking Some Sense' Into Them"]

[Text] In his numerous verbal and printed statements U.S. General A. Haig, who holds the post of supreme allied commander, Europe, likes to stress that he is not a politician but "only" a soldier. The general also adopted this favorite stance in a talk with a group of Spanish journalists. Its content was recently published by the Madrid newspaper YA.

The talk touched on many diverse issues, but its essence was the general's demand for Spain to join NATO as soon as possible, voiced with truly martinet directness.

Across the Atlantic they have long been seeking to draw Madrid into the NATO orbit. But for a number of reasons they have so far failed to do so. The public, including that of the NATO countries themselves, resolutely opposes any expansion of the aggressive military-political bloc. Serious doubts and fears with respect to Spain's inclusion in the alliance are also being voiced by the governments of a number of these countries. Opposition to the U.S. plan is also extraordinarily strong in Spain itself. Influential political parties, including the Communist Party, and the broad people's masses oppose membership of the Atlantic alliance.

Under these conditions A. Haig has resolved to resort to flagrant pressure on Spain camouflaged only slightly by references, yet again, to the fact that he is acting "only" as a soldier. When talking with Spanish journalists he behaved as though what was involved was not the government of a sovereign state but his own subordinate, into whom the general had to "knock some sense."

Nor did the general fail to use the opportunity to launch expatiations about the "Soviet military threat." This mythical "threat" in which no sane person believes or can believe is also an inalienable part of Haig's permanent repertoire. The situation changes, the audience changes, but he reiterates unconcernedly: "The Russians are building up their might," "Soviet tanks are aimed against Western Europe," "The Warsaw Pact is preparing to attack", etc.

This time the general resorted to long worn-out arguments for the blatant purpose of convincing Spain that its only salvation is to integrate the country's armed forces in the NATO host and subordinate them to him, a U.S. general. To make this "necessity" even more convincing he alleged that NATO membership would bring Spain untold political and economic advantages. Haig particularly emphasized the latter, asserting without a trace of embarrassment that Spanish involvement in the NATO arms race would in some inexplicable way enable it to...reduce military expenditure; however, he was immediately obliged to mention the NATOites' decision to increase appropriations for military purposes by at least 3 percent annually.

Having embarked on the slippery path of impudent interference in the affairs of another country, the general could no longer control himself. He decided to express himself on one more problem which, he stated, constantly worries him: the communists' possible participation in the Spanish Government. Here he spoke as though Spain had already become an integral part of NATO. "I am concerned," Haig said outright, "at the possible presence of communists in the governments of alliance countries. The degree of my concern would increase if a Marxist party were to succeed in joining the government of a member-country." In other words, let the communists in Spain or any other NATO state have no thoughts of joining the government. This "concerns" the U.S. general, you see: he "does not like" it, nor does he care a bit for the opinion of the constantly growing number of citizens in these states who are placing their trust in the communists.

That is the position of Gen A. Haig. His talk with Spanish journalists fully reflected his inherent impudence and reluctance to respect the aspirations of the peoples of sovereign European states and their clearly expressed desire to live under conditions of peace and security.

SPAIN 'MAKING UP FOR LOST TIME' IN TIES WITH USSR

LD051611Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Second and final part of dispatch by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and V. Chernyshev: "Spain-78: Knots of Complex Problems"]

[Excerpt] Madrid-Moscow--Acute social and economic problems are announcing themselves loudly in Spain. As the head of the government has pointed out, the unemployment problem; the housing shortage and the situation regarding industry, agriculture, and public order demand urgent measures. Political and trade union circles have no common opinion on all these complex questions. Take, for example, the question of concluding a new sociopolitical agreement. In October 1977 the government and the opposition concluded the so-called "Moncloa Pact," which provided for a number of measures in the political, economic and social spheres. This agreement expires at the end of the year, raising the question of signing a new pact. However, disagreements have emerged here. The communists advocate quadripartite talks (among the government, political parties, trade unions and employers) and the drafting of a long-term agreement. [paragraph continues]

The Workers Commissions Trade Union Confederation adheres to the same viewpoint. The socialists believe that the parties should not participate in drafting this agreement and that the new pact must be limited to a socioeconomic framework and a term of up to 1 year. The communists object, saying that the agreement will then become a social pact and important political forces will be debarred from formulating and implementing state policy in the socioeconomic sphere. They believe that the new agreement must cover a period of at least 3 years.

Life itself is prompting various circles to ponder the need for more balanced foreign trade contacts. The dependence on economic and commercial ties with the United States and the Common Market countries has too unhealthy an effect in times of crisis. Although big Spanish capital is strenuously urging the country into the EEC, many representatives of business circles have told us of a desire to strengthen mutually advantageous, equal cooperation with all countries of the world, regardless of their social and political system.

This was also discussed during our meeting with Carlos Bustelo, deputy minister of commerce, who headed the Spanish delegation at a recent Madrid session of the joint Soviet-Spanish commission to check fulfillment of the trade agreement between the two countries.

"We are pleased with the results of the joint commission's session," he said. "We jointly analyzed the development of our relations and discussed existing problems and ways to resolve them. As regards the further prospects for relations between our countries," Carlos Bustelo continued, "I am an optimist. I believe that economic and commercial contacts are developing well between Spain and the Soviet Union, particularly since their history is still very brief. Spain cannot fail to develop relations with such a mighty power as the Soviet Union, since that would mean swimming against the tide and shutting our eyes to reality.

"I do not mean by this that we cannot achieve considerably more in the future. The figures for trade between our countries are still relatively small, and like the USSR we believe that favorable prospects exist for considerable increase in trade. For this we need to better know each other's potentials and to exchange delegations more frequently at various levels--from ministries to firms and enterprises. We attach particular significance to the Spanish industrial exhibition opening in Moscow in November. The Soviet Union's participation in the industrial fair in Barcelona will also serve our mutual interests. We believe in general that the development of trade undoubtedly benefits both countries. We are confident that the Soviet Union thinks likewise. In short, I am an optimist and sincerely believe in the future, in the idea that through joint efforts we must make up for lost time."

It is pleasant to see that the desire to "make up for lost time" is apparent not only in the business sphere in Spain; you encounter a good, friendly attitude toward the Soviet Union literally at every step, in very different circles. It is apparent among workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia with whom we met in Madrid and in other cities, among communists, socialists and supporters of certain other parties. Of course, we also have in Spain enemies driven by ingrained anticommunism. They are not sitting with arms folded. They are using certain mass news media for their purposes--having sufficient opportunities for this--and turning them into means to misinform the Spanish public about our country's life and policy. However, the roots of our peoples' mutual sympathies are deep. During meetings many Spaniards spoke to us about the dearth of reliable information on the USSR and about their ardent wish to visit our country and their desire to strengthen Soviet-Spanish relations and cooperation in all spheres. Now that diplomatic relations exist, progressive development may be observed in contacts between the USSR and Spain. But much work still lies ahead, if you bear in mind the possibilities and prospects.

...A great deal has changed in Spain recently, but there can be no tranquility beneath the blue Spanish skies. The pulse of life in the capital and the country is beating tensely. Soon, 6 December, the referendum is expected to approve the country's new constitution. And ahead lie concern for the future and a new stage in the struggle for democracy and for a new Spain.

CGT'S SEGUY ADDRESSES FRENCH TU CONGRESS

LD051047Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Shulyukin report: "40th CGT Congress Opens"]

[Excerpts] Grenoble, 27 November--The 40th congress of the General Confederation of Labor [CGT], the French working people's most militant organization, with over 2 million members, began its work in Grenoble yesterday.

Representatives of international trade union centers are attending the congress. The WFTU delegation is headed by WFTU President Sandor Gaspar. The guests include many representatives of French political parties and public organizations. The delegation from the French Communist Party is headed by its general secretary, Georges Marchais.

Georges Seguy, general secretary of the CGT, delivered the report at the congress.

The keynote speaker stressed that the West European monopoly circles are trying to overcome the economic crisis at the working people's expense. This, he said, gives rise to the need to coordinate the actions of the continent's working people. Pointing to the imperialist circles' attempts to split the international trade union movement, the keynote speaker stressed that the CGT does not intend to take part in actions aimed at splitting the trade unions of Western and Eastern Europe.

Our loyalty to international trade union solidarity, our adherence to detente, peaceful coexistence, disarmament and peace puts us in the ranks of those among the peoples struggling for friendship and for the solidarity and trade union cooperation of the working people of all countries, regardless of the socioeconomic systems to which they belong, G. Seguy stressed.

He noted that the trade union movement in France, as in other West European countries is feeling strong pressure from the reactionary forces giving every support to syndicalism which stands on positions of class collaboration. This, he said, largely explains the difficulties standing in the way of unity of action in France and also on a European scale. Pointing to the need to rally the country's working people to the defense of their socioeconomic demands, G. Seguy suggested creating a national committee for unity for action in which representatives of all trade union centers could exchange opinions. He called on the French working people to step up the fight for social and democratic progress, broad reforms, and profound changes.

PRAVDA REPORTS ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN

LD051431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Situation in Iran Has Exacerbated"]

[Text] New York, 2 December--According to news agency reports, massive antigovernment demonstrations began in many regions of Tehran yesterday evening after the beginning of the curfew. While dispersing them troops and police first used tear gas and then opened fire on unarmed people. Intensive submachinegun and machinegun fire continued for more than 3 hours late into the night. Throughout this time heavy tanks rumbled through the streets and artillery fire was heard.

UPI's correspondent calls yesterday's clashes in Tehran "the bloodiest" in the past year--that is, since the start of broad popular disturbances in Iran. He writes that, according to demonstrators, about 3,000 people were killed yesterday although the authorities allege that only 7 people were killed. REUTER's correspondent, also citing eyewitness accounts, reports that more than 1,000 people were killed in Tehran alone.

Thousands of people shouting antigovernment slogans once again began to assemble even before dawn in the region of the Tehran bazaar. The authorities again used firearms to disperse the demonstrators. The machinegun fire and rifle shots continued for several hours. Military helicopters constantly circled over the regions of the clashes.

By noon life was practically at a standstill in the city. The streets were deserted except for military vehicles containing soldiers, armored transports and tanks. A general strike has been announced. All state and private institutions, educational establishments, industrial enterprises, stores and bazaars have been closed.

A statement by General Azhari, head of Iran's military government, was read out over Tehran Radio. It is clear from his words that the government intends to continue to take the toughest measures to suppress any demonstrations against the regime.

Reports of popular disturbances have also come in from Esfahan, Buchir, Zenjan and other cities.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1130 GMT on 3 December reports: "Despite the curfew, antigovernment demonstrations of thousands of people were held in Tehran last night. The armed forces opened fire on the demonstrators. The sound of gunfire could be heard from various parts of the city until late into the night. Agencies report that according to demonstrators, nearly 3,000 people were killed in Tehran the day before yesterday. Antigovernment demonstrations were also held in other Iranian cities. Demonstrators demanded the abolition of martial law, the release of political prisoners and the implementation of social and economic reforms."]

PAPER VIEWS LEBANON ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD051315Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[V. Kryukov commentary: "A Time of Trials"]

[Text] The Republic of Lebanon today celebrates its national holiday--Independence Day. After the repeal of the constitutional articles limiting the country's sovereignty on 22 November 1943, Lebanon was officially proclaimed an independent republic.

The country is celebrating its 35th anniversary under complex circumstances. It has virtually become an area for the schemes of imperialism and reaction, which are striving to increase tension in the country, divide Lebanon and eliminate the forces of the Palestinian resistance movement there. Under these circumstances, the most reactionary and extremist forces of the Christian right have entered into a direct alliance with Israel.

The events of recent days are particularly significant in this regard. The latest outburst of provocations from the forces of the Christian right is timed to coincide with the government's discussion of a new plan to insure security in the country. Clashes between inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and military formations of the conservative "Lebanese Front" are still taking place in the capital. Local observers point out that the complication of the situation in Beirut is being accompanied by Israeli military activity in the south.

The press reports that the Israeli military also had a hand in recent events in Beirut's Burj Hammud Armenian quarter. The other day a gang of rightist thugs burst into the quarters and vented its bloodlust on residents. This was retaliation for the fact that, despite all the efforts of the rightists and Israeli intelligence, the Armenian Christian community refused to let itself be drawn into a fratricidal war, thereby disproving in practice Israeli propaganda's false thesis that "religious" motives account for what is happening in Lebanon.

Under these extremely complex and difficult circumstances progressive circles in Lebanon attach particular importance to the unity of all the country's patriotic and democratic forces on a platform of aproval and support for the decisions of the recent Bayt ad-Din conference of Arab foreign ministers of having either troops in the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces or having a part in financing them. These decisions are aimed at preserving Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty, securing a mutual cessation of hostile propaganda between the conflicting Arab sides and achieving national conciliation between them. The conference participants condemned all forms of cooperation with Israel and called for such cooperation to be punished in accordance with the law.

In celebrating Lebanon's national holiday today, all progressive mankind believes that the day when peace will be established on Lebanese soil is not far off. The normalization of the situation in Lebanon must be achieved on the basis of insuring its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The Lebanese Government's lawful authority can and must be consolidated and extended to all the country's territory. The normalization process also includes observance of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon.

ALGERIA ISSUES STATEMENT ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

LD041512Y Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, December 4, TASS--The foreign policy of Algeria is aimed at upholding the cause of freedom and independence, organizing rebuff to imperialism and colonialism, it is pointed out in an official statement of the Revolutionary Council of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, which has been circulated here.

The achievements of the Algerian people, the statement stresses, guarantee a further perfection of the revolutionary process in the country. The Algerian revolution has added to the annals of the country's history such important achievements as the industrial, agrarian and cultural reforms.

It ensured the participation of the working people in the management of enterprises on sound national foundations, guaranteed free of charge education and medical service, is implementing a program for levelling out the standards of economic development in different districts.

Constitutional organsof the country have been formed and established in the process of the Algerian revolution's development, it is pointed out by the Revolutionary Council.

The Revolutionary Council is the guarantor that the state bodies will carry out the tasks facing them. Meeting daily, it sees to it that the state institutions fulfill their functions within the frameworks of the main program document--the National Charter.

The Algerian people, dedicated to the National Charter and the socialist option, are able to oppose any encroachments upon the revolution of the people and its progressive gains, the statement stresses.

TUNISIAN CP STATEMENT NOTES DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE

LD041715Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Paris, 23 November, TASS--A Tunisian Communist Party statement regarding the situation in Tunisia has been disseminated here. The statement says that the country is experiencing a serious political and socioeconomic crisis. The authorities are disregarding the people's demands for the democratization of sociopolitical life. The policy pursued by the government since 1970 has refuted its widely publicized promises of future economic prosperity and the safeguarding of employment. Reality confirms that the capitalist path of development is incapable of eliminating the backwardness inherited from colonialism. Broad Tunisian sociopolitical circles, the Communist Party statement says, are again putting forward as an urgent national task the necessity of changing the political and economic orientation of the country's development.

The Tunisian communists are struggling for the progressive and democratic alternative. They advocate joint action on the basis of a united platform of the working people, young people and all political forces that desire positive changes. This platform must be based on the following minimum demands: an end to repression and the persecution of trade union figures; the release of political prisoners; the insuring of really democratic freedoms, including lealization of democratic parties and organizations, including the Tunisian Communist Party. It is also necessary to take urgent measures to improve the material situation of the people's masses.

The Tunisian Communist Party statement was signed by Mohamed Ennafa, Mohamed Harmel and Abdelhamid ben Mustapha.

PASOK CALLS INTO ACCOUNT U.S. BASES IN GREECE

LD051323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Drobkov report: "A Threat to National Interests"]

[Text] Athens, 30 November--A group of deputies from the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) has submitted to Parliament a question on the number, purpose and terms of operation of U.S. military bases on Greek territory. In reply E. Averof-Tositsas, minister of national defense, tried to play down the problem. He stated that there are only four U.S. military bases operating in Greece, which are under joint Greek-American command. Half of the bases' personnel, the minister stressed, is Greek, and the bases themselves are in keeping with Greece's defense interests.

This time however the representatives of the largest opposition party in terms of the number of deputies were not satisfied with the evasively worded official answer. They produced a list of 40(!) Pentagon military bases and installations still operating on Greek territory. They include electronic reconnaissance and guidance posts, missile bases in central Macedonia, a U-2 spy-plane base, nine naval bases, military airfields, and nuclear warhead depots. These military installations, PASOK deputies pointed out, are not only not "in the defense interests" of the country, but threaten Greece's national interests.

The defense minister was unable to refute the facts presented. He also refused to comment on deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Greece.

Giving wide coverage to the parliamentary debates, the progressive press emphasizes that the continuation of foreign military bases in Greece effectively negates the withdrawal from the NATO military organization which the government declared in 1974. How can you talk of a "withdrawal" from the West's militarist structure, the newspapers point out, while dozens of NATO bases, installations, launch sites, depots and proving grounds are operating on Greek soil.

Reply Generates 'Sharp Criticism'

LD051325Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 7 LD

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Athens--A question asked in the Greek Parliament by the major opposition party--the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), indicating that about 40 American NATO bases are concentrated on that country's territory, and not 4, as stated earlier by the government, has had a bombshell effect.

Attached to the question is a detailed list of those sites, some of which are equipped with nuclear weapons. Answering the question, Greek National Defense Minister Averof was forced to acknowledge the existence of the military sites indicated, but stressed that only four of them--the Ellinikon Air Force Base near Athens, the Radiotechnical base at Nea Makri, and the naval and air bases at Nauplia and at Soudha on Crete--can be categorized as bases, while the rest are of an auxiliary nature.

Averof refused to give a precise answer on the existence of nuclear weapons on Greek territory, explaining his refusal by "national security" considerations.

The defense minister's statement has met with sharp criticism in the country.

KREMLIN DINNER HELD 5 DECEMBER TO HONOR TARAKI

LD051734Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1652 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, 5 December--The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace tonight in honor of Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

With Nur Mohammad Taraki at the dinner were the state activists accompanying him on the trip as well as R.M. Paktin, Afghan ambassador to the USSR. Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, Yuriy Andropov, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Nikolay Tikhonov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials, attended for the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD051706Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--Follows the text of the speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, delivered during the dinner given here today by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government in honour of Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of Afghanistan:

Dear Comrade Taraki,

Esteemed Afghan Guests,

Comrades,

I greet sincerely and heartily the distinguished guests from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We are glad to meet Comrade Taraki, outstanding leader of this friendly country, Comrade Amin and other prominent leaders that have come to our country as members of the delegation.

The Soviet Union and Afghnistan are good neighbours. This is already a tradition. The foundations of equal and friendly relations between us were laid sixty years ago by the great Lenin. Time has shown convincingly how well these relations meet the vital interests of both our countries. And then came April 1978. The genuinely people's revolution marked an abrupt turning point in the age-old history of Afghanistan. And there is nothing surprising that in these conditions the traditional good relations between our two countries have assumed, I would say, a qualitatively new character.

Now it is not simply goodneighbourliness, but a profound, sincere and durable friendship, permeated by a spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity.

All these new trends have found their reflection in the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation which we signed today. It can be said with confidence that the treaty is an outstanding political act. It will not only provide the foundation for the further strengthening of Soviet--Afghan friendship, but will also serve the interests of peace and security in Asia, and, thereby, all over the world.

The Soviet people are following with ardent appreciation the initial steps of the Afghan revolution, which has gotten down to the solution of its creative tasks. We express to you our fraternal solidarity. We wholeheartedly wish the People's Democratic Party, the government and people of Afghanistan successes in translating into reality the goals and tasks of the April revolution.

The foreign policy line, pursued by Afghanistan, the policy of peace, nonalignment, development of equal and mutually advantageous relations with all countries, peaceful solution of outstanding issues are treated with profound respect in the Soviet Union.

Our Afghan friends are well aware without doubt about the great efforts exerted by the Soviet Union in the interests of consolidating international peace and security. We believe that the main thing in the present conditions is not to allow a new world war, which, if it broke out in any spot on the globe, would be a terrible calamity for all of mankind.

This is why the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are coming out consistently for the limitation and curtailment of the arms race, for transition to disarmament. We are for spending all the roubles and dollars, zlotys and marks, leis and francs on peaceful needs only. But a solution can be found here only on a mutual basis.

It is precisely this stand of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries that has found reflection in the recent decisions of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Of course, if the socialist nations were to embark upon the road of unilateral disarmament, if they were to allow the imperialists to achieve superiority of forces, so eagerly desired by them, it would be an ill service to peace.

I repeat: We are prepared to make the most radical steps towards disarmament. But the principle of equal security of sides must be observed at all the stages of the struggle to achieve this goal. We shall not agree to the weakening of our defences in face of the growing military might of imperialist, no matter by what demagogic arguments such calls are camouflaged. This would bring about irreparable consequences for the cause of socialism, for the cause of the people's freedom and independence.

The Soviet Union stands for the deepening and expansion of international detente, for its extension also the the most populated continent of the planet--Asia. And we are sure that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will also make its worthy contribution to the achievement of these goals.

Dear Afghan Friends,

Not only a good personal, comradely contact has been established between us as a result of our meetings and talks, but a common approach to key international problems, to questions of bilateral relations between our countries, parties and peoples was recorded on the basis of sincere and deep mutual understanding.

All this gives us reason to say that your visit, Comrade Taraki, will be an important landmark in the development of friendly relations and goodneighbour cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

I propose a toast to the further consolidation of friendship between our countries and peoples!

To the health of Comrade Taraki!

To the health of all our Afghan guests!

Taraki Dinner Speech

LD051740Y Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS--Follows the text of the speech made at a dinner in the Kremlin by the general secretary of the Central Comm'ttee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki:

Dear and Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Ilich Brezhnev,

Dear and Esteemed Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin,

Comrades, Dear Friends,

It is a great pleasure, on making the first trip abroad after the great and glorious April revolution of the people of Afghanistan, to visit the great, wonderful and friendly Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to meet my dear comrades--the esteemed Soviet leaders, and in a comradely and friendly atmosphere to exchange views on questions of interest to the parties, governments and peoples of our countries which are neighbours.

I express deep gratitude to my dear comrades, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government for the kind invitation to make this friendly visit, for the possibility to hold meetings with the esteemed leaders of the party, state and government of this friendly and fraternal country, to learn more about the advanced, revolutionary, courageous and industrious people of a great state and our good neighbour--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I express heartfelt gratitude to the party, state, and government bodies, to the entire glorious Soviet people for the warm reception and hospitality that was accorded us since the moment of our arrival in your wonderful country. The friendly and fraternal relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples have a long history. Having withstood the trial of time and practice, they have successfully developed in the period of sixty years and have now achieved a high level.

The mainstay of these good relations were laid by the great leader of the frontranking and revolutionary working peopleof the world Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the fighters for the freedom of Afghanistan. At the time, relying on the principles creatively elaborated by him, the great Lenin brought to a victorious conclusion the unprecedented Great October Socialist Revolution that was accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party--a party of fighters and banner bearers of freedom, and laid the foundation of the world's first great socialist state of workers and all working people.

In my country the freedom-loving people, struggling under the guidance of national leaders against its oppressors, put an end to the domination of British colonialists and exploiters as a result of the Third Afghan-British War and won full political independence for our dear beloved Afghanistan.

At the time, for the first time in the history of Soviet-Afghan relations, Lenin's principles of relations between states were applied in practice, relations based on recognition of the national independence of other peoples, on respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, unselfish and fruitful aid. The old colonialist and exploiter methods of injstice and inequality, that had existed in relations between the two neighbouring states, disappeared for ever after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet Russia was the first friendly state that officially recognised the independence and national statehood of Afghanistan. It stated its all-round support for the national independence of its southern neighbour, gave Afghanistan financial and economic assistance.

Afghanistan, too, was the first state that recognized Soviet Russia headed by the great Lenin. The recognition of the independence of Afghanistan by the great revolutionary state--the Soviet Union, which was embued with feelings of friendship and support, will remain forever in our memory as an exceptionally important and valuable political act that laid the main foundation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, which are good neighbours.

Although the Afghan people's victory in the Third Afghan-British War did put an end to direct colonial military domination, my country continued to suffer from colonial and imperialist exploitation in its concealed forms and manifestations right till the great April revolution of the people of Afghanistan. The main cause of the preservation till the very recent times of direct imperialist domination by foreigners and oppression by exploiters was that the Nadir dynasty had come to power in Afghanistan, a tragic happening in the history of Afghanistan.

This tyrannic and reactionary dynasty, being a puppet of international imperialism, being in essence expoiter, feudal, aristocratic and anti-popular, during the past fifty years, that passed in the darkness of tyranny and medieval backwardness, obstructed the political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and ideological development of Afghanistan, of its noble and industrious people. That dynasty deliberately impeded the country's development and progress and, resorting to diverse forms of exploitation, to a reactionary and inhuman policy, forced Afghanistan to remain among the most backward countries of the world. If there was any development of the country, it was very insignificant. Utilising the entire wealth and boons of the state in the interests of the corrupt minority, this dynasty doomed workers, peasants, intellectuals all working people, the overwhelming majority of the toiling people of Afghanistan to unheard of privations. This dynasty of despots and exploiters, that maintained close ties with the international forces of colonialism, imperialism and international reaction, did not allow during the period of its cruel rule the conduct and development of the country's foreign policy in accordance with the aspirations and interests of its people.

My country's external ties developed inthe selfish interests of the ruling anti-popular clique and imperialism. The domestic anti-national policy of the dynasty that served the imperialists was the reason why the positive and mutually advantageous cooperation of Afghanistan with friendly countries, especially with the socialist, progressive, revolutionary states of working people, was slowed down in every way or remained in a state of stagnation and did not receive a real and all-round development.

But the revolutionary-minded people of Afghanistan did not remain indifferent to this anti-popular policy, resisted it and did not cease the struggle for liberation from the rule of tyrants and reactionaries associated with international imperialism. But because this struggle was conducted without coordination and was not properly organised, it did not produce the expected results, while the fighting sons of the motherland were either exterminated or subjected by the ruling dynasty to imprisonment in inhuman conditions. Being the national liberation struggle of the awakened Afghan people against colonialism, imperialism and their puppets, this struggle raised to a certain extent the political and class consciousness of the deprived working people of my country.

But without reliance on an advanced revolutionary theory this struggle could not put a resolute end to the reactionary power of the rulers-tyrants, could not lead to final victory over them.

But the people's struggle was not in vain. The creation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the vanguard of the country's working class, was a logical consequence of this struggle. This party adopted the scientific and revolutionary ideology of the working class and held its first congress in January 1965 in Kabul.

Having united in its ranks the true revolutionary sons, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan started conducting a principled struggle along all directions--against feudalism, aristocracy, colonialism, exploitation, external and internal reaction. The party raised the level of the class and political conciousness of workers, peasants and other working people so as to prepare the people for the decisive revolutionary uprising.

With due account for the objectively forming situation and for factors of a subjective nature at the relevant stage of the country's social development, the great people's April revolution won in Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, and became a vivid example for revolutions headed by the party of the working class whose aim is to win political power. It enriched the former progressive revolutions, especially revolutions in societies similar to ours, with new and unique experience. The Afghan revolution, which has its specificities and was accomplished by force of arms under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has won finally. It was carried out by courageous and heroic officers, born to working class families and families of other segments of working people. The revolution fully liquidated the ruling regime, that was connected with reaction and imperialism, and it was replaced by a new progressive, democratic, republican regime.

With the victory of the great April revolution, all working people and oppressed people in Afghanistan were given the possibility to take a conscious and active part in the building of a new and flourishing society in Afghanistan under the leadership of our glorious party--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which, as I have already said, is a vanguard of the working class. Being at the stage of final liberation from the fetters of feudalism and following the noncapitalist road of development, the people of Afghanistan strives by its consistent, dynamic, revolutionary activity to build a society in which every person, working according to his abilities, will receive according to his work and in which there will be no exploitation of man by man.

Within the short period of seven months the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan started extensive and cardinal transformations in the field of politics, economy, ideology, culture, science, technology and social matters directed at improving the conditions of the life and spiritual development of the people of Afghanistan. The decrees of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were powerful and crushing blows at the last stronghold of reaction, aristocracy, feudalism and exploiters.

Decree No 6 of our Revolutionary Council freed about 11 million peasants having no or little land from oppression by and fettering dependence on usurpers. Decree No 7 of the Revolutionary Council liquidated the shameful heritage of feudalism that had created big obstacles in the way of educating the growing generation of workers, peasants and the entire working people of our motherland, ensured the equality of men and women. Decree No 8 of the Revolutionary Council, launching a democratic land reform, dealt a blow at feudalism and freed the Afghan peasant forever from the age-old oppression by feudals.

The entire industrious, valorous people of Afghanistan, which gave all-round support to the great April revolution, is receiving with much satisfaction all the measures of its party, government and state as measures expressing its aspirations and strivings. But an insignificant minority of people, being incited by imperialism, international, regional and internal reaction, because of their anti-popular and anti-revolutionary essence, and also because the measures of our popular state threaten their purely personal selfish interests, started incendiary propaganda activities, began to engage in intrigues and foul plots, to hatch perfidious plans and resort to other counter-revolutionary actions against the revolution, the party, the government and the state as a whole, against all working people of our state.

The servants and puppets of reaction, imperialism, aristocracy and feudalism, which are either spongers of the old royal regime or hereditary aristocrats, "Shaitan brothers", leftist, extremist, conservative and nationalistic elements, and also all venal, anti-popular, anti-democratic elements and groups, whose anti-revolutionary activities and plots were, luckily uncovered and exposed, have been swept away by the government and the people that are vigilantly standing guard of the revolution. The same lot awaits them in the future as well, because their anti-revolutionary and anti-popular activities contradict the general course of development of history and mankind.

On overthrowing the ruling anti-popular class connected with imperialism and international reaction, the great April revolution of the Afghan people removed all obstacles in the way of friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, a friendly state, was the first country to officially recognise without delay the new, democratic, republican regime in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union expressed the Soviet people's all-round support for the popular revolution in Afghanistan and increased its unselfish aid to the people and Government of Afghanistan. The people and Government of Afghanistan are deeply grateful for this friendly, fraternal support. The goodneighbourly, friendly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, that are based on equality, brotherhood, mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual understanding, non-interference in internal affairs, on fruitful and unselfish aid, are successfully developing in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, based on principles proclaimed by the Great October Socialist Revolution and the great April revolution, not only accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, but are also an effective factor of strengthening peace in Asia, and play an effective role in the strengthening of peace and security in the whole world.

Our warm feelings are expressed in the treaty that was signed today between our countries. 57 years have passed since the signing of the first treaty of friendship. During the years of that treaty's operation relations between our countries were extensively developed and turned into fraternal relations. Reflected in them is their class-proletarian nature.

The new treaty not only reflects the friendship between the peoples of the two states but is also a resolute reply to the common enemies of the country of the October Revolution--the Soviet Union--and the country of the April revolution--Afghanistan. Developing in the interests of our two states and world peace, friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is not directed against any third country. I and my comrades in the revolution and the entire people of Afghanistan received with much warmth the important speech made in Baku by the esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. In that speech, when referring to Afghan-Soviet relations and the Afghan revolution, which is a genuinely Afghan revolution, he refuted the false concoctions of reactionary and imperialist circles.

It is a pleasure to note that the positions of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, which are peace-loving states, coincide on most of the major international problems. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, whose dedication to the policy of non-alignment, to the cause of strengthening peace, international security and achieving complete disarmament attracted the attention of all progressive and peace-loving peoples of the world, has consistently supported all the initiatives of your great state. We know about the great sacrifices made by your courageous and brave people in the heroic struggle against fascism, Nazism and imperialism, and that the friendly Soviet people are especially interested in security and world peace. All the world knows your numerous peace initiatives toward achieving complete disarmament.

The Soviet Union is the author of all major initiatives aimed at disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, at consolidating the relaxation of international tension, settling international disputes, reducing military budgets, developing friendly relations and cooperation among countries, developing progressive standards of international law, strengthening the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and at solving other problems. These are good examples showing that all actions of the Soviet Union are prompted by concern for mankind and world peace. Your new and very important proposal, which was made on behalf of the Soviet Government by the foreign minister of the USSR, A.A. Gromyko, and which is being discussed at the current General Assembly session, provides for stronger guarantees of security for non-nuclear countries, including Afghanistan. I am glad to say that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supported this Soviet proposal, too, and at all international forums, will actively come out, together with your country, socialist countries and other progressive peace-loving states, in defence of peace, and stronger security in the region and throughout the world.

In the international arena, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is pursuing a peaceable national independent foreign policy which is based on its dedication to the principles and criteria of active non-alignment and seeks to establish selfless and mutually-beneficial cooperation with all states. As a progressive member of the non-aligned movement, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, together with other participants in the movement, is fighting against imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, Zionism, racial discrimination, apartheid, injustice and oppression and for ensuring peace and relaxation of international tension. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan took an active part in the Havana meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries and in the Belgrade Conference of the foreign ministers of all non-aligned states. It hopes to make an effective and good contribution to ensuring the success of the forthcoming 6th non-aligned summit conference which is to be held in Havana, the capital of heroic Cuba, next year.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is willing to have goodneighbourly, friendly relations with neighbouring states as well as with countries of the region. It wants to maintain and develop its friendly relations with India, Bangladesh, Iran, Pakistan and the PRC. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hopes that the only political difference it has with Pakistan on the destiny of the Pushtu and Baluchi peoples will be finally settled with due account taken of the historical background of this problem, through friendly talks and by peaceful means.

Afghanistan supports the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and comes out for the liquidation of all aggressive military bases there. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan comes out for stronger peace and security in the region of Indochina and hopes that the international disputes existing there will be settle dpeacefully. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan comes out for stronger peace and security in the region of Indochina and hopes that the international disputes existing there will be settled peacefully. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan welcomes the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people in the struggle against imperialist aggression, the unification of Vietnam into a single socialist state and its dedication to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers the Korean Democratic People's Republic the only lawful representative of the Korean people, and it has severed diplomatic relations which were established with so-called South Korea by Daoud's reactionary regime. Afghanistan hopes that foreign troops will be withdrawn from South Korea in the nearest future and the country will be united on the basis of the KDPR's realistic proposals.

The DRA supports friendly relations with the socialist and progressive countries of the world and is cooperating with them. We express our special gratitude to all friendly and progressive states which supported the victorious April revolution and broadened their cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, following its anti-colonialist foreign policy, energetically supports the right of every people to decide independently its destiny, its right to state sovereignty and political independence. It supports the national liberation movements, is giving all-round support to the progressive peoples of the world and the s truggle of the proletariat for democracy, freedom, peace and social progress. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan comes out firmly in support of the struggle of the peoples of Ethiopia and Angola against interference by international imperialism and reaction, for its territorial integrity, and fully approves of the friendly selfless assistance given by the Soviet Union and Cuba to the lawful governments of these states in repelling the aggression of international imperialism and reaction. The DRA hopes that the fighting peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia will soon gain their legitimate rights and independence.

Afghanistan comes out in support of the right to selfdetermination for the people of the West Sahara who are led by the POLISARIO Front, and hopes that this problem will be solved peacefully with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity.

Friendly relations between Afghanistan and Cuba, as two progressive, non-aligned countries, are developing successfully. The visit to Afghanistan by the foreign minister of that friendly state made an important contribution toward further strengthening bilateral relations.

Afghanistan fully supports the struggle of the peoples of Latin America against imperialism, reaction, oppression, fascist dictatorship, colonial interference and ruthless exploitation and wishes them success in their progressive national-democratic struggle.

As to the Middle East, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan believes that the Israeli aggressors should pull out their troops from the occupied Arab lands.

The rights of the fighting people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent national state, should be ensured. This problem cannot be solved by talks without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, because it is the destiny of the Palestinian people that lies at the heart of this problem. A final settlement of this problem and the establishments of a lasting peace in the area cannot be achieved through partial and separate agreements and accords among their countries.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stands for a settlement of international conflicts by peaceful means, without the use of force. Afghanistan resolutely supports the relaxation of international tension, including relaxation of military tension, and believes that this process should be deepened and spread to all areas of the world because it must not be limited to one continent or region. Afghanistan fully supports the United Nations Charter and the General Declaration of Human Rights. The DRA supports the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social and political systems since this is a major condition for ensuring world peace, for deepening the relaxation of international tension and for a settlement of international conflicts.

Following its progressive, national independent policy of active non-alignment, Afghanistan is strongly opposed to [the] very idea of war, to aggression, armed seizure of land, threat of force and expansion of aggressive military blocs. Afghanistan believes that efforts to foment the "cold war" and policy of building up international tension create a serious threat to peace and international security. Afghanistan believes that the presence of foreign, aggressive military bases in the territories of other states jeopardizes peace and increases the risks of war and comes out for an immediate liquidation of such bases.

Afghanistan, as a developing country, hopes that cooperation between rich and poor countries would develop with due account taken of the latter's interests and that greater attention would be given to the financial and economic difficulties of the less developed countries, especially land-locked states, so that these countries could take effective measures for their economic and social development.

The world is faced up today with great economic difficulties, which affect, most of all, the less developed and developing countries. Not only n improvement has taken place in international economic relations, but new difficulties are being added daily to the old ones, and the gap between the rich and the poor countries is widening. This is due to an unjust international economic order which serves the interests of the forces of world colonialism and exploitation and which ensures profits for the exploiter capitalist states that mercilessly plunder the natural wealth of the developing countries. The establishment of a new international economic order--which is sought by all countries of the world, supporters of justice, as well as the developing and exploited countries--is meeting with resistance from imperialist and capitalist states which regard establishment of such an order as a threat to their interests. The DRA hopes that the old, unjust economic order will soon be replaced by a new, just economic order which will fully ensure justice and equal cooperation throughout the world and which will help strengthen peace.

Dear Comrades,

Our friendly visit has given me a chance to see for myself the fruits of the tremendous successes achieved in building a society of developed socialism in the USSR, as a result of wise leadership by our dear friends, the esteemed leaders of this friendly country as well as the heroic and noble efforts of the Soviet people under the leadership of the glorious, militant Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

All the people of friendly Afghanistan and myself rejoice in the successes and wish you new victories and accomplishments. Let me express our heartfelt gratitude for the friendly assistance and support which the Soviet Union has given Afghanistan in developing its economy, technology and culture before and after the great April revolution. Let me also express on my own behalf and on behalf of the persons accompanying me our sincere gratitude to the heroic Soviet people, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to us.

I ask all comrades and friends to join me in raising a toast to the health of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

To the health of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin!

To the expansion of cooperation between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

To the further strengthening of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union!

To world peace, democracy and social progress!

TEXT OF SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY

LD051856Y Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--Follows the Text of the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, signed in Moscow on December 5, 1978:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming their commitment to the aims and principles of the Soviet-Afghan treaties of 1921 and 1931, which laid the basis for friendly and goodneighbour relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples and which meet their basic national interests,

Willing to strengthen in every way friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries,

Being determined to develop social and economic achievements of the Soviet and Afghan peoples, to safeguard their security and independence, to come out resolutely for the cohesion of all the forces fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress,

Expressing their firm determination to facilitate the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the whole world, to make their contribution toward developing relations among states and strengthening fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation in Asia, attaching great importance to the further consolidation of the contractual-legal basis of their relations,

Reaffirming their dedication to the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter,

Decided to conclude the present Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation and agreed on the following:

Article 1.

The high contracting parties solemnly declare their determination to strengthen and deepen the inviolable friendship between the two countries and to develop all-round cooperation on the basis of equality, respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Article 2.

The high contracting parties shall make efforts to strengthen and broaden mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation between them. With these aims in view, they shall develop and deepen cooperation in the fields of industry, transport and communications, agriculture, the use of national resources, development of the power-generating industry and other branches of economy, to give each other assistance in the training of national personnel and in planning the development of the national economy. The two sides shall expand trade on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and most-favoured nation treatment.

Article 3.

The high contracting parties shall promote the development of cooperation and exchange of experience in the fields of science, culture, art, literature, education, health services, the press, radio, television, cinema, tourism, sport, and other fields.

The two sides shall facilitate the expansion of cooperation between organs of state power and public organisations, enterprises, cultural and scientific institutions with a view to making a deeper acquaintance of the life, work experience and achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 4.

The high contracting parties, acting in the spirit of the traditions of friendship and goodneighbourliness, as well as the U.N. Charter, shall consult each other and take by agreement appropriate measures to ensure the security, independence, and territorial integrity of the two countries.

In the interests of strengthening the defence capacity of the high contracting parties they shall continue to develop cooperation in the military field on the basis of appropriate agreements concluded between them.

Article 5.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respects the policy of nonalignment which is pursued by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and which is an important factor for maintaining international peace and security.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan respects the policy of peace pursued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples.

Article 6.

Each of the high contracting parties solemnly declares that it shall not join any military or other alliances or take part in any groupings of states, as well as in actions or measures directed against the other high contracting party.

Article 7.

The high contracting parties shall continue to make every effort to defend international peace and the security of the peoples, to deepen the process of relaxation of international tension, to spread it to all areas of the world, including Asia, to translate it into concrete forms of mutually beneficial cooperation among states and to settle international disputed issues by peaceful means.

The two sides shall actively contribute toward general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control.

Article 8.

The high contracting parties shall facilitate the development of cooperation among Asian states and the establishment of relations of peace, goodneighbourliness and mutual confidence among them and the creation of an effective security system in Asia on the basis of joint efforts by all countries of the continent.

Article 9.

The high contracting parties shall continue their consistent struggle against machinations by the forces of aggression, for the final elimination of colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations.

The two sides shall cooperate with each other and with other peaceloving states in supporting the just struggle of the peoples for their freedom, independence, sovereignty and social progress.

Article 10.

The high contracting parties shall consult each other on all major international issues affecting the interests of the two countries.

Article 11.

The high contracting parties state that their commitments under the existing international treaties do not contradict the provisions of the present treaty and undertake not to conclude any international agreements incompatible with it.

Article 12.

Questions which may arise between the high contracting parties concerning the interpretation or application of any provision of the present treaty, shall be settled bilaterally, in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and respect.

Article 13.

The present treaty shall remain in force within twenty years of the day it becomes effective. Unless one of the high contracting parties declares six months before the expiration of this term of its desire to terminate the treaty it shall remain in force for the next five years until one of the high contracting parties warns in writing the other party, six months before the expiration of current five-year term, about its intention to terminate the treaty.

Article 14.

If one of the high contracting parties expresses the wish in the course of the twenty-year term of the treaty to terminate it before its expiration date, it shall notify in writing the other party, six months before its suggested date of expiration of the treaty, about its desire to terminate the treaty before the expiration of the term and may consider the treaty terminated as of the date thus set.

Article 15.

The present treaty shall be ratified and take effect on the day of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which is to take place in Kabul.

Done in duplicate, each in the Russian and Dari languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Done in Moscow on December 5, 1978.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

L. Brezhnev.

For the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

N. Mohammad Taraki.

AFGHANISTAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS, TARAKI'S VISIT PRAISED

LD051332Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Oleg Vekov Commentary]

[Excerpt] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan emerged in April followed a democratic revolution which toppled the semifeudal system. Political power, which used to be in the hands of the exploiter classes, now went to the working class and all the working people in that Asian country with a population of 15 million. In that revolution the Afghan people were led by their people's Democratic Party with Nur Mohammad Taraki at its head. Apart from being chairman of the Revolutionary Council, the top body of state, and prime minister, Taraki also holds the post of defense minister.

The past 7 months have seen impressive revolutionary and democratic changes in Afghanistan. The government has set its sights on industrialization, on a democratic land reform, on making public life democratic, on ensuring the working people's rights and freedoms and giving women equal rights with men. There have been steps to improve the performance of the state machinery, financial and economic bodies. Broad sections of the population have been playing a big role in these efforts. Retail prices have become stable now that they are controlled by the government.

In foreign policy the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan adheres to nonalinement, positive and active neutrality, peaceful coexistence and the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with all the other countries in that area. This policy and Afghanistan's efforts to uphold peace have won the support of the Soviet Union, the first country that recognized the Democratic Republic, and of the other socialist nations. But the forces hostile to the Afghan Republic, including imperialist and reactionary groups, are dead set against the Afghan revolution and are trying to subvert the revolutionary system. Last but not least there is the Peking leadership which feels Democratic Afghanistan stands in the way of its ambitions to dominate Asia.

For a long time Peking didn't recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and it did so only when the republic threatened to break off diplomatic relations. Facts have come to light revealing that Peking's embassy in Kabul intended to act as a center of subversive and counterrevolutionary activities. At the same time, Peking tried to split Afghanistan. It gave its backing to the gang of the adventurist (Rahman Gol) which used to operate in eastern Afghanistan, but that band was crushed and Peking's plans burst like a soap bubble.

The Afghan people are following the way of peace, democracy and progress. Their true and time-tested friends are the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The visit of Nur Mohammad Taraki will certainly become a landmark in the history of the equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

DEPUTY PREMIER AMIN DEFENDS AFGHANISTAN'S POSITION

LD051001Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA press service report: "Noble Aims"]

[Text] The Afghan newspaper KABUL TIMES recently published an interview given by H. Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan, to a group of U.S. and Canadian journalists. H. Amin noted that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is "a state of workers and peasants, of the Afghan working people" and that the aim of the country's government is to build "a scientifically based society in which man's exploitation of man will not exist." Amin said, "The new democratic government has deep respect for those who recognize the foundations of the April revolution and do not oppose the interests of the country's people." Any anticolonial and anti-imperialist revolution, he continued, is essentially a continuation of the Great October Revolution which "became an inspiring example not only for the socialist countries but also for all fighters against colonialism, imperialism and man's exploiration of man." With outside support the overthrown exploiting class is weaving plots against the people's power in Afghanistan. This, H. Amin noted, makes it essential "to defend our revolution against plots, foreign interference and the agents of imperialism and international reaction."

He resolutely denied slanderous allegations that Afghanistan's foreign policy is not of an independent nature. In this connection, H. Amin stressed that "revolutionary changes reflecting our independent approach have taken place in our domestic and foreign policy. We have always defended the just cause and international justice, and the fact that the Soviet Union pursues the same policy reflects its desire for justice and peace in international affairs. Surely it is not reprehensible for both countries to defend peace, to oppose colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination and apartheid and support the liberation movements of the world's peoples?"

Answering a question about China's allegation that "Afghanistan has concluded a pact with the Soviet Union" and about Afghanistan's relations with the PRC, the deputy prime minister pointed out that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan honestly and sincerely pursues a policy of nonalinement and does not belong to any bloc. As for the above-mentioned assertions, H. Amin noted, "when we constantly hear such a flagrant lie, it surprises not only us but all realistic people."

VASHCHENKO BUDGET REPORT TO 29 NOV SOVIET OF UNION SESSION

LD050831Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 78 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Apparent text of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Budget-Planning Commission and sector commissions (coreport) delivered 29 November by G.I. Vashchenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Budget-Planning Commission: "On the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1979 and on Progress in Fulfilling the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1978, on the USSR State Bduget for 1979 and on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1977"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Recently the Soviet people ceremonially celebrated the first anniversary of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The first year of the seventh decade of Soviet power has been marked by the further growth of our great motherland's economic, scientific and technical potential, by the strengthening of society's sociopolitical unity and by great successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th party congress.

Through their selfless labor the Soviet people demonstrate full approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and outstanding politician and statesman of modern times. (applause)

The party Central Committee plenum at which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered a vivid and substantive speech concluded its work the day before yesterday.

Leonid Ilich's speech and the plenum resolution made a profound, comprehensive analysis of the results of the USSR national economy's development over the past 3 years and indicated ways to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1979 and to realize the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year-Plan targets on the basis of making fuller use of intensive factors of economic development.

The Soviet people are responding with actions to the Communist Party's decisions. Millions of working people in all the union republics have already reported ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Over the 3 years as a whole the country will obtain 40 percent more industrial output than in the same period of the previous 5-year plan. This year industrial output has been sold to the tune of R4 billion above the plan, and the plan will be fulfilled and overfulfilled for many of the most important types of industrial output. Electricity generation will total 1.2 trillion kilowatt-hours; 472.5 million tons of oil, including gas condensate, 374 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 729 million tons of coal will be extracted, steel production will exceed 150 million tons.

Agricultural workers have achieved significant successes. The biggest harvest of grain crops in the entire history of Soviet farming--235 million tons--has been secured as the result of mass labor heroism, increased organization and discipline, high skill and mutual assistance, correct distribution of forces and skillful maneuvering of equipment. RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold the state more than 56 million tons of grain. This is the first time that such a large quantity of grain has been procured in the republic. Ukrainian working people made a weighty contribution by delivering 17.7 million tons of grain to the state this year. [paragraph continues]

Kazakhstan--One of our biggest grain-growing regions--poured 16.7 million tons into the motherland's granaries, greatly exceeding the set target.

The country's cotton growers have procured 8.33 million tons of cotton. Plans for production and purchases of many other types of agricultural produce have been fulfilled.

The progressive, dynamic development of the national economy has been insured on the basis of raising production efficiency, increasing production capacities and technically reequipping and modernizing existing enterprises. More than 700 big new industrial enterprises--plants, mines, power stations, factories--have been commissioned in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

In the east splendid successes have been scored by the builders of the Baykal-Amur main railroad. Under the severe conditions of the age-old taiga they have laid more than 1,500km of lines in a short time, fulfilling targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan and the socialist pledges adopted for 1978, ahead of schedule.

In the west, one of the world's major ferry links--between Ilichevsk and Varna--has been established on the basis of cooperation and socialist integration and has begun functioning. The Orenburg gas and chemical complex has been brought up to planned capacity. The seventh unit of the Nurek GES and the first unit of the Inguri GES have been commissioned ahead of schedule.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan as a whole 1/4 of the national economy's fixed production capital will be renewed, and this capital will reach a value of R1 trillion.

The program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress for social development and for raising the people's living standards is being resolved consistently and steadily. Housing construction and construction of schools and preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics, cultural and educational establishments and consumer services, trade and public catering enterprises are proceeding on a wide scale. Consumer goods production is increasing, their range is being extended and their quality improved. Real per capita incomes are growing as the result of measures to raise wages and further increase public consumption funds, whose value will exceed R105 billion this year.

Comrades! The draft state plan for USSR economic and social development and draft USSR state budget for 1979 provide, as shown by the reports of Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov, for the further steady growth of the economy and the people's living standards on the basis of raising social production efficiency.

The national income in 1979 will rise 4.3 percent, and industrial output--5.7 percent. It should be pointed out here that the significance of each percentage increase in output is growing increasingly weighty with each progressing year. Whereas in the last 5-year plan it amounted to R3.6 billion, now it is already more than R5 billion.

The plan devotes great attention to developing sectors which insure technical reequipment and progress in the national economy, to building up fuel and energy resources and implementing a range of measures to further develop ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and to improving the structure of industrial production and output quality.

A very important event in the country's life was the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, which defined the main directions for the further development of agricultural production both in the next few years and in the long term. The plan and budget provide for a range of measures to be implemented to realize the plenum decisions and subsequent party and government resolutions on developing agricultural production and raising its efficiency. The volume of gross agricultural output has been fixed at the level of the 5-year plan targets.

A broad construction program is outlined. Capital investments from all sources of finance are invisaged totaling R132.2 billion. Here the state alone will direct R23.5 billions' worth of capital investments into developing agriculture, which accords with the 5-year-plan target.

In 1979 it is planned to further develop transport and communication and to increase the volumes of freight and passenger transport operations. Pipeline and motor vehicle transport will enjoy increasing preferential development here.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government constantly devote attention to formulating and implementing measures aimed at steadily enhancing the people's well-being. Fresh evidence of this is provided by the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Material and Everyday Living Conditions for Participants in the Great Patriotic War."

Real per capita incomes in 1979 will increase 3.3 percent. Some R1.7 billion will be allocated to implementing new measures to raise the population's living standards.

On the basis of implementing a large construction program housing conditions will be improved for a further 11 million people. Trade, public education and cultural and medical and consumer services for the population will enjoy further development.

Implementation of measures aimed at comprehensively developing the economies of all the union republic and at further improving the distribution of production forces is planned.

Providing financial resources for the measures envisaged in the plan is an important condition for the plan's fulfillmlent. As a very important instrument for implementing the country's economic and social development plan, the draft USSR state budget for 1979 provides for the full volume of funds necessary for the economy's further development and to raise the people's material and cultural living standards and strengthen the country's defense capability.

Comrade Deputies! In accordance with the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Budget Planning Commission and other permanent commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities have comprehensively examined the level of the plan's fulfillment in 1978, the draft state plan for the country's economic and social development and draft USSR state budget for 1979, and the report on the implementation of the budget for 1977, and inform the USSR Supreme Soviet that the targets of the plan and budget accord with the main directions and tasks of economic development defined by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and subsequent party and government resolutions.

You have before you the commissions' conclusions on those documents. They reflect the permament commissions' main conclusions, observations and recommendations on the corresponding sections of the plan and budget. [paragraph continues]

In examining the draft plan and budget for 1979 the commissions were constantly guided by the instructions and guidelines of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on fundamental problems of developing the economy and raising social production efficiency and the quality of all work.

In considering the plan and budget, the deputies concentrated attention on seeking reserves for further production growth and increased efficiency and on formulating proposals and recommendations whose realization will contribute to the successful fulfillment of the national economic targets for the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

The Budget-Planning Commission and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union consider it necessary to pay special attention to a number of questions of great significance in the matter of implementing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum.

The draft economic and social development plan is the result of the creative work of labor collectives, ministries, departments, union republic Council of Ministers and planning organs. The plan is strenuous but quite realistic; it is provided with the necessary material, labor and financial resources.

Fulfillment of the set targets will now depend primarily on the skillful organization of work at every work place, at every enterprise and construction site, in the team and on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz. For the successful fulfillment of the targets for the fourth year of the 5-year plan it is also necessary to raise considerably the work standards of sector ministries, to observe state discipline strictly in all links of national economic management and to intensify the struggle for the most efficient utilization of the production potential created in the country.

The plan, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum, is the chief instrument for realizing the party's economic policy. When a plan has been approved and assumed the force of law, there remains just one duty for everyone--to fulfill it unconditionally, and with the least expenditure and best indicators.

The majority of ministries, associations and enterprises understand this and work in this way. But, unfortunately, there are still instances where approved plans are repeatedly and groundlessly revised downward or are not conveyed fully to enterprises and where a considerable proportion of targets is unwarrantedly shifted to the end of the year.

In the first quarter of this year, for example, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machinebuilding made 32 changes to the targets for the volume of output sold, and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems amended that indicator for 12 our of 13 industrial associations. The plan for production of finished rolled metal in January-September this year for associations and enterprises was set by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy 25,000 tons below the fixed target set.

Ministries and departments must eliminate such attitudes to the plan and insure strict observance of state plan discipline.

The party and government attach great significance to questions of fulfilling contractual obligations. At the 25th party congress Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out: "It is necessary to close all the loopholes which still enable negligent executives to reach front ranks despite violating contractual obligations."

Work--considerable work--is being done in this direction. It is already yielding positive results.

However, many associations and enterprises still do not devote proper attention to this question or fully fulfill contractual obligations to consumers.

Ministries, departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must step up control over the fulfillment of contractual obligations by subordinate enterprises and associations.

Achieving a fundamental change in the state of affairs in capital construction remains an urgent task. It should be pointed out that the situation in this very important sector of the national economy is improving only slowly.

Construction ministries still do not fulfill plans but violate schedules for commissioning production capacities, particularly in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industries and fuel sectors. On the whole, in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan fixed capital to the tune of several billion rubles was not commissioned in the national economy. As a consequence the volume of incomplete construction is increasing.

Ministries, departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must formulate comprehensive and effective measures to insure fulfillment of state plan targets for commissioning production capacities, eliminate the dissipation of capital investments among a large number of construction sites and projects, reduce the extent of unfinished construction and reduce over-plan stocks of uninstalled equipment.

In addition to the need to improve the state of affairs in capital construction, ministries and departments must concentrate attention on making more efficient use of the fixed capital and production capacities of existing enterprises.

Their inadequate use means that the national economy losses output worth billions of rubles every year. This applies above all to enterprises of the heavy, chemical and petroleum machinebuilding, light and a number of other industries.

Under modern conditions, when the role of intensive methods of management is constantly increasing, it is particularly important to make rational and economical use of everything we have at our disposal.

It is difficult to overestimate the national economic significance of thrift. On a countrywide scale, for example, a one-percent reduction in material expenditure on output is equivalent to additional national income growth of almost R6 billion.

The struggle to save material resources is a multifaceted one, and the chief area is that of the intensive creation and introduction of new types of equipment with high operating parameters, fundamentally new technological processes and progressive materials. However, the ministries and departments are still slow to solve these problems.

The question of making more rational use of fuel and energy resources is a particularly acute one. Uneconomical consumption is taking place in production at many enterprises, which are failing to keep within the set norms: In 1977 around 3,000 enterprises and organizations overexpended fuel and over 2,000 overexpended electricity. The situation is no better this year. This shows that some people have not learned how to use the existing resources thriftily and wisely.

It is very important here to process raw material resources comprehensively and thoroughly, reduce expenditure per unit of output and make full use of secondary raw materials.

The solution of a number of questions depends also on the USSR Gosplan. In particular, it is necessary to accelerate the introduction into practice of planning output materials-intensiveness indicators.

The successful fulfillment of 5-year plan targets is determined to a considerable extent by the growth of labor productivity on the basis of the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production.

The problem of improving labor productivity becomes more important in connection with the reduction in the growth of the able-bodied population, as a result of the unfavorable demographic situation brought about by the consequences of the Great Patriotic War.

The rational utilization of every hour and every minute of work time has a tremendous role to play in these circumstances. Suffice it to say that one unutilized minute in the production sphere is equivalent to the loss of the results of the one day's work by 200,000 workers.

However, many enterprises are slow to introduce scientific and technical achievements into production and are failing to fulfill labor productivity plans. These enterprises frequently make inefficient use of work time. Millions of man-days are lost every year because of absenteeism, stoppages and also absence from work with administrative permission. More than one-half of these are due to absence from work with administrative permission. In many cases these absences are the result of municipal and consumer enterprises, communications and trade enterprises offering their services at inconvenient times as far as working people are concerned.

Ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers and local soviets should constantly and persistently examine and solve questions connected with the organization of an efficient and well thought-out system for service sphere enterprises' and administrative organs' work in order to reduce as much as possible losses of working people's work time.

Since the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum set for agricultrue large and complex tasks implementation of which will raise the Soviet people's well-being to a new level, it is important to insure fulfillment of these precise and specific plenum decisions.

The appropriate ministries and departments must provide kilkhozes and sovkhozes with prompt and full supplies of technically improved, economical and reliable equipment and full-value chemical fertilizers, mixed feed and fodder additives and carry out high-quality repair work on machinery.

There must be a substantial improvement in the organizational work of agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is necessary to enhance their sense of responsibility for the efficient use of land, especially reclaimed land, equipment, mineral fertilizers, fuel, fodder and other material resources.

The ministries of the food and meat and dairy industries, procurements and trade must work harder on solving questions connected with improving storage, shipment and processing of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural produce.

Comrade Deputies! When they examined the plan the commissions noted that there are still bottlenecks and considerable unutilized resources in transport, especially railroad transport. Requirements relating to shipments of fuel, grain, timber and a number of other very important items of freight are still not being fully satisfied. The Ministry of Railways has been slow to eliminate shortcomings in the work of railroads and has failed to adopt proper measures to implement the chambers' permanent commissions' recommendations on improving the use of rolling stock. More diesel locomotives have broken down en route and the number of unplanned repairs has risen; freight car turnround time continues to increase. This means big losses of transport resources and has an adverse effect on economic development.

The Ministry of Railways must adopt additional measures to improve the work of railroads and pay special attention to improving the technical conditions of diesel locomotives and freight and passenger cars, reducing the amount of idle time during freight and technical operations and improving the system of technical servicing of diesel and electric locomotives on the basis of the all-round use of the latest scientific and technical achievements. The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab must provide fully to the needs of the Ministry of Railways in terms of material and technical resources.

The party and state attach tremendous significance to questions relating to environmental conservation and rational use of natural resources. A considerable sum is set aside for these purposes. This sum increases substantially every year. At the same time, it has to be said that there are still many shortcomings in implementing measures on environmental conservation and use of land, forestry and water resources and minerals.

This year the chambers' Industrial Commissions have examined the questions of observance of legislative requirements on mineral resources relating to the comprehensive utilization of mineral raw material. Deputies drew particular attention to the fact that instances of violation of existing legislation on mineral resources still occur and that the narrow departmental approach to organization of mineral processing has not yet been eradicated.

The ministries of the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, the petroleum, gas and chemical industries, the Construction Materials Industry and certain others do not always make rational use of mineral resources, and this results in irrevocable losses of most valuable byproducts.

It is necessary to accelerate formulation of scientific and technical programs for modernizing traditional and creating new technological processes which will permit the radical solution of problems relating to environmental conservation and, at the same time, make the fullest and most rational use of natural resources.

And, finally, I would like to recall Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words that the art of planning and economic management in general consists in the ability to pick out the specific areas where a rapid and maximum effect can be obtained at minimum cost and in the ability to approach the solution of any task from the viewpoint of the end result.

In this connection the commissions believe that USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Wages, other ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must accelerate the elaboration of proposals for securing a significant increase in the influence of economic and financial and credit levers and incentives on the end results of the activity of associations, enterprises and organizations and in improving utilization of all national economic resources.

Comrade Deputies! Having examined the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1979, the permanent commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities have sought out additional reserves and deem it necessary that the following amendments be made to the above-mentioned drafts.

It is proposed to increase the plan for the production and sale of consumer goods by R138.4 million and state budget revenue by R138 million. Taking into account requests by union republic Councils of Ministers, it is proposed to increase expenditure the union republic state budgets by R138 million. Taking into account requests by union republic Councils of Ministers, it is proposed to increase expenditure in union republic state budgets by R138 million and to use these funds for additional maternity and child care measures, for the provisions of amenities in rayon centers, cities under rayon subordination and workers settlements, for acquisition of implements and equipment and for capital repair of buildings, for educational, cultural, public health and social security institutions, and also for rural and settlement soviets.

The distribution of the additional appropriations to the union republics is included in the commissions' conclusions on the draft USSR state budget for 1979.

The Soviet of the Union Budget-Planning and sector commissions, the Commission on Maternity Child Development and Work and Life of Women and the Youth Affairs Commission propose that the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1979 submitted by the USSR Government be approved taking into account their amendments.

It is proposed also that the USSR state budget for 1979 be approved, incorporating the commissions' amendments, with revenue totaling 269,214,296,000 and expenditure totaling R268,933,808,000, with revenue exceeding expenditure by R280,488,000. The commissions examined the account of the execution of the USSR state budget for 1977. The fulfillment of the budget in revenue terms was 102.3 percent and in expenditure terms 100.4 percent of the amended plan. It is proposed that the account of the execution of the USSR state budget for 1977 be approved with revenue at $247,819,325,000 and expenditure at R242,790,210,000, revenue exceeding expenditure by R029,115,000.

Comrade Deputies! The successes achieved in the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan and the increase in Soviet people's political and labor activeness give rise to firm confidence that the targets to be approved by this session will be successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled and that our country will take another big step in the implementation of the inspiring plans for building a communist society. (applause).

MASLENNIKOV REPORT TO 29 NOV SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

LD051055Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 78 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Apparent text of Soviet of Nationalities budget-planning and sector commissions coreport delivered by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Budget-Planning Commission, at 29 November USSR Supreme Soviet session: "On the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1979 and Progress in Implementing the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1978, the State Budget for 1979 and the 1977 State Budget"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Our country is successfully completing the third year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

Closely rallied around their dear party, Soviet people, implementing the imposing program of socioeconomic transformations elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress, are seeking new victories in all sectors of communist building.

Guided by the teaching of the great Lenin, our party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding fighter for peace and the peoples' security, are consistently and unswervingly steering a course toward detente, complete disarmament and the eradication of war from society's life.

Our country's working people unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, seeing it as an embodiment of their vital interests and an expression of constant concern to consolidate the motherland's economic and defense might and the prosperity of the entire Soviet people.

Soviet people are well aware that behind the foreign policy successes and the achievements in economic building stands the titanic work of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

As is well known, a CPSU Central Committee plenum was held on 27 November 1978, which approved in the main the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1979.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a long, rich and comprehensively reasoned speech at the plenum. He gave a profound analysis of progress in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and set the party and people major tasks for the country's further socioeconomic development and the improvement of national economic management. The conclusions and propositions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are a militant action program for all Soviet people.

In implementing the decisions of the 25th congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums, our people, by their selfless labor over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, have scaled new heights in developing our economy and culture. One more major step has been taken on the path to communism.

In the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan under review, the national income will have increased 13.3 percent. The country will receive 1.4 times more industrial output than in the first 3 years of the previous 5-year plan. Over 700 large new industrial enterprises will have been commissioned; almost 25 percent of industry's fixed production capital will have been renewed. Large-scale social measures have been implemented. The average monthly wages of workers and employees, the remuneration of kolkhoz members and social consumption funds during these years will surpass the level envisaged by the 5-year plan.

Reports of glorious labor achievements serve as graphic testimony to the Soviet People's loyalty to the party's cause.

On the eve of the Great October holiday, the Orenburg gas and chemicals complex was commissioned to its planned capacity. The machine building workers of Leningrad's Elektrosila Association completed ahead of schedule the delivery of basic equipment for the head unit of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES. The steel smelters of Dnepropetrovsk Petrovskiy metallurgical plant have achieved very high labor productivity and annually surpass the schedule for metal production. Track-laying on the western section of the Baykal-Amur Railroad has been completed 14 months ahead of schedule.

The initiative of Moscow's leading workers, who resolved by making fuller use of internal reserves to complete their personal 5-year targets by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, was a fresh manifestation of high awareness and labor and political activeness.

Good news about the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, production records and ahead-of-schedule commissioning and assimilation of capacities continues to arrive from all corners of the country.

Implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the rural workers harvested 235 million tons of grain this year. The RSFSR farmers achieved a remarkable labor victory. They sold the state 3.4 billion puds of grain. This is the first time such a quantity of grain has been procured in the republic. The grain growers of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan again poured over 1 billion puds of grain each into the motherland's granaries. Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Estonia fulfilled their plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. The Lithuanian agricultural workers successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and fruit to the state. The land generously rewarded the cotton growers' selfless labor. The Georgian tea growers are completing the year with great success.

According to the preliminary estimate, the national income will increase 4 percent in 1978. The volume of industrial output will increase 5 percent as against the planned 4.5 percent. Every union republic is making a fitting contribution to the country's economic and social development. All the union republics are fulfilling the 1978 plans in terms of the volume of industrial output sales. The qualitative indicators of work have improved. The technical standard of national economic sectors has improved. Social production efficiency has increased. In brief, we have reason to be proud.

Comrade Deputies! The Soviet of Nationalities Budget-Planning and sector commissions, Commission for Women's Working and Living Conditions, Maternity and Child Care and Commission for Youth Affairs, together with the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union, have examined the progress made in fulfilling the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and draft USSR state budget for 1979, and the report on implementing the 1977 budget.

The conclusions of the commissions are in your possession, Comrade Deputies.

The commissions note that the plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1979, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for the approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been elaborated on the basis of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on key issues of the country's socioeconomic development and on the basis of the 5-year plan approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet, bearing in mind progress in its fulfillment from 1976 through 1978.

The plan targets are aimed at further improving the Soviet people's prosperity, consistently developing the economy and culture and consolidating our motherland's defense capability.

In 1979, it is planned to increase the national income by 4.3 percent. Industrial output will increase 5.7 percent. The volume of gross agricultural output will increase 5.8 percent compared with the volume expected in 1978.

Next year, state capital investments totaling R116.5 billion, or 4.9 percent more than in 1978, must be assimilated. The volume of capital investments channeled into the technical reequipping and modernization of existing enterprises will increase.

Social labor productivity in 1979 should increase 4 percent overall and 4.7 percent in industry.

The fulfillment of the 10th 5-year Plan social program will be continued. Real per capita incomes will increase 3.3 percent. Payments and allowances from social consumption funds will grow by R4.5 billion and reach R110 billion. Retail trade will increase 4.8 percent. Commissioning of housing from all sources of finance will exceed the target envisaged by the 5-year plan and will total 112.3 million square meters in area.

Having examined the 1979 state plan for the USSR's economic and social development with representatives of the union republic Councils of Ministers and the USSR ministries and departments, the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities, together with the commissions of the Soviet of the Union, have sought out potential for increasing production and sales of individual consumer goods to a total sum of R138.4 billion, and are submitting the proposal that the state plan be approved, taking this amendment into account.

The USSR state budget for 1979 has been compiled in full accordance with the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development. As before, the main share of budget resources are being channeled into the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's prosperity.

The union republics' budgets, included in the 1979 USSR state budget to a total sum of R117.1 billion, insure the further comprehensive socioeconomic development of each union republic.

The commissions propose, taking into account the amendment to the 1979 state plan, to increase budget revenue by R138 million, including R101.7 million from turnover tax, R34.3 million from payments from profit and R2 million from other revenue sources.

Having examined the union republic Councils of Ministers' applications, the commissions consider it possible, by means of the extra revenue revealed, to increase budget expenditure by R138 million, including R85.5 million on the acquisition of stock, equipment and capital repair of buildings for educational, cultural and health and social security institutions in rural areas, workers' settlements and cities under rayon subordination; R11.5 million on the provision municipal services for rayon centers, cities under rayon subordination and workers' settlements; and R11 million on the acquisition of stock, equipment and capital repair of buildings for rural and settlement soviets. The commissions also prpose to channel R30 million into additional maternity and child care measures.

These appropriations are divided among the union republics' budgets as follows:

Thousands of rubles

| | |
|---|---|
| RSFSR | 70580 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 25670 |
| Belorussian SSR | 5350 |
| Uzbek SSR | 6670 |
| Kazakh SSR | 8840 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Georgian SSR | 2790 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 3440 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 2200 |
| Moldavian SSR | 2270 |
| Latvian SSR | 1640 |
| Kirgiz SSR | 1730 |
| Tadzhik SSR | 2020 |
| Armenian SSR | 2110 |
| Turkmen SSR | 1560 |
| Estonian SSR | 1130 |

Bearing these amendments in mind, it is proposed that the USSR state budget for 1979 be approved with revenue totaling R269, 214,296,000 and expenditure totaling R268,933,808,000 with a revenue surplus over expenditure of R280,488,000.

The standing commissions have also examined the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1977. It is proposed that the report be approved with revenue totaling R247,819,325,000 and expenditure totaling R242,790,210,000, with a revenue surplus over expenditure of R5,029,115,000.

Comrade Deputies! The analysis of progress in the fulfillment of the 1978 plan has shown that even greater successes could have been achieved in the development of the country's national economy if all the USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers had made fuller use of existing internal economic reserves.

One of these reserves for increasing production output is the maximum utilization of existing production capacities. Unfortunately, a number of newly commissioned or modernized enterprises fail to reach their planned level for a long time. As a result, the national economy under-receives a large quantity of output each year.

There are also reserves in the operation of equipment. At some enterprises equipment stands idle for a considerable time and its technical potential is not fully utilized. Such instances occur at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and a number of machinebuilding ministries.

There are also many other internal enterprises. The commissions believe that, in their work on organizing the fulfillment of the 1979 plan, USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers should focus their attention on the tasks of making the fullese use of these reserves.

Speaking at the 18th Komsomol Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called capital construction and transport the decisive sectors of the struggle for efficiency and quality in our national economy. "Our successes on the entire economic front depend largely on the imporvement of matters in these sectors," he said.

This year definite successes have been achieved in capital construction. But there is also much that has not been done. Production capacities are still not commissioned on time. Thus, the commissioning of capacities is being held up at the Mozyr oil refinery, the Orsk-Khalilovo metallurgical combine, the Severodonetsk Azot Association and others.

The dissipation of capital investments over a large number of construction sites and projects continues to be allowed. On examining the plan and budget for 1978 the commissions recommended that client-ministries and construction ministries take steps to reduce the number of projects being installed simultaneously. But these recommendations have not been fully realized in the plan for the current year.

The construction ministries are making unsatisfactory use of the funds allocated to them for the development of their own construction base. The regime of thrift is weak in terms of the expenditure of construction materials and structures. This applies primarily to the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction.

Client-ministries and departments and construction ministries must take effective steps to unconditionally fulfill the construction program projected for 1979, must insure the rational utilization of material and financial resources and manpower and must concentrate all their efforts on the timely commissioning of the 10th 5-Year Plan projects nearing completion.

About transport: In 1978 the fulfillment is expected of the annual freight volume plan by all types of transport and of targets for carrying passengers by public transport. At the same time there are still major shortcomings in the work of transport, particularly rail transport. The timely dispatch of fuel, grain, timber and several other types of freight and their delivery to the consumer are not insured. The number of delays to passenger trains is great, and the speed of freight trains has been reduced.

The USSR Ministry of Railways is only slowly eliminating shortcomings in the operation of the railroads and has failed to take effective steps to realize the recommendations of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions on improving the utilization of rolling stock.

Comrade Deputies! The 25th CPSU Congress set crucial tasks for agriculture. Special emphasis is placed on the qualitative transformation of agricultural production and the plan-governed transfer of all its sectors to a modern industrial footing. Great and complex tasks for the further implementation of Lenin's agrarian policy and paths for the all-round, dynamic development of agriculture were defined by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. "For the sake of increasing grain, meat and vegetable production," Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes in his new work "The Virgin Lands," that remarkable chronicle of the Soviet people's labor feat, "we are earmarking enormous material and monetary resources now.... We are introducing sophisticated equipment, reequipping agriculture, consistently introducing production specialization and concentration and adopting comprehensive programs like the transformation of the ancient Russian lands of the Non-Chernozem Zone--that is our front line today."

Much has already been done in recent years on the expanses of the Non-Chernozem. The crop farmers of Moskovskaya, Bryanskaya and Leningradskaya Oblasts and the Karelskaya and Komi ASSR's are bringing in a good potato harvest and those of Smolenskaya Oblast are bringing in a good flax harvest. The grain growers have achieved a marked success. Suffice it to say that in the first 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan average annual grain production in the Non-Chernozem Zone rose 28 percent compared with the 9th 5-Year Plan. The reclamation of arable land is being carried out extensively. Industry's help to the Non-Chernozem Zone sovkhozes and kolkhozes has been stepped up. The scale of capital construction is being increased.

The progress is marked.

At the same time, as the party Central Committee July plenum noted, work in boosting the Non-Chernozem Zone has still not acquired the necessary scope. The growth rates for the production of certain types of agricultural output are lower than envisaged. The subdivisions of the Main Administration for Non-Chernozem Zone Water Resources Construction are greatly indebted to the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of this zone. The quality of the land reclamation workers' work gives rise to criticism and the productivity of the renovated land is sometimes low. Production, road, housing and cultural and consumer services construction in the countryside and the development of the construction base require special attention.

The ministries and departments which have been assigned the task of performing work in the Non-Chernozem Zone and the local soviets and economic organs must insure the timely and good-quality fulfillment of the targets for the entire complex of measures for transforming the region's agriculture.

Comrade Deputies!

Increased labor productivity, efficient organization and strict discipline in all areas of economic work are of great importance in solving the tasks of increasing production efficiency and work quality and making rational use of the economic potential that has been created.

In the current year, however, not all ministries are fulfilling their targets for increased labor productivity.

Increasing labor productivity depends largely on accelerating scientific and technical progress. The introduction of the achievements of science and technology is to account for more than 55 percent of the increase in industrial labor productivity in 1979.

In allocating the 1979 plans to associations, enterprises and organizations within their jurisdiction, ministries and departments must link targets for increased labor productivity more closely with plans for new equipment and with specific measures for introducing advanced technology, mechanization and production automation and scientific labor organization.

Increased labor productivity also involves the dissemination of the advanced experience of the best collectives and production innovators, and of valuable initiatives.

On the eve of the 61st anniversary of Great October a new detachment all-union socialist competition leading workers was awarded USSR state prizes for outstanding labor achievements. Our laureates set an example of a truly communist attitude to labor. The study and wide introduction of their experience is an important and essential concern.

A high level of technological discipline is a guarantee of good output quality. The development and introduction of comprehensive output quality control systems is an effective way of organizing the work of raising output quality. Systems of this kind are being developed and introduced at almost 75 percent of industrial ministry enterprises, and in the USSR Ministry of Power Machinebuilding, the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry and several other ministries these systems are being introduced at practically all enterprises.

At the same time the required level of technological discipline has not been achieved in the production of some industrial goods, and the requirements of state standards are not always observed. [paragraph continues]

In such cases organs of the USSR State Committee for Standards apply economic sanctions against the delinquent enterprises. In 1978 the largest number of such sanctions were applied against enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Tsentrosoyuz.

USSR ministries and departments must increase the responsibility of the heads of associations, enterprises and economic organizations within their jurisdiction for strict observance of technological discipline and the requirements of state standards.

A number of ministries and departments are not taking effective steps to strengthen financial discipline, particularly in the prompt settling of accounts in the national economy, and association, enterprise and economic organization heads are not always made strictly answerable for the state of accounts with banks and suppliers. Enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding, the USSR State Committee for the supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and a number of other USSR ministries and departments are heavily in debt.

In recent years our plans have been increasingly oriented toward the end results of production, increasing its efficiency and raising work quality in all national economic links. But it would be premature to think that every possibility has been utilized here.

Not all ministries are carrying out the work needed to further improve planning and strengthen planning discipline. There are instances of enterprises being given targets below those envisaged by the state plan, especially for the first months and quarters, which creates the impression at the beginning of the year that plan fulfillment is going well and thus does not promote the utilization of reserves available for increasing production and labor productivity. The Ministry of Power Machinebuilding, for example, with a plan for a 3.3-percent increase in labor productivity in 1978, set enterprises within its jurisdiction a target of 1.6 percent for the first quarter, and the increase was in fact 3.6 percent. The plan was also set too low in the second quarter. There were similar instances at the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Machinebuilding for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and a number of other ministries.

USSR ministries and departments must increase planning and financial discipline, and planning, finance and statistical organs and People's Control organs must increase supervision of the observance of state discipline in the national economy.

Guided by the thesis that the plan is the main instrument for realizing the party's economic policy, all Soviet and economic organs must now concentrate their main efforts on insuring successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges made for 1978.

Comrade Deputies!

Great and crucial tasks face the country in 1979. Their successful solution will require new labor efforts from the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. By fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1979 national economic plan and by more fully utilizing intensive economic growth factors, the working people of our socialist motherland will make a worthy contribution to realizing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. (applause).

BAYBAKOV CONCLUDING SPEECH TO SOVIET OF UNION 30 NOV

LD060911Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Apparent text of 30 November "Concluding Speech by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, in the Soviet of the Union"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The Soviet of the Union has comprehensively discussed the draft state plan for economic and social development for 1970 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The joint report of the budget and planning and other standing commissions and deputies' speeches stressed that the plan for 1979 will be a major new step toward fulfilling the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress in the 10th 5-Year Plan, which will insure the further growth of the country's production potential and an increase in the people's prosperity.

In the joint report of the budget and planning and other commissions and in the speeches of Soviet of the Union deputies, the USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1979 was fully approved.

During the examination and discussion of the draft state plan for economic and social development for 1979, the Soviet of the Union standing commissions sought additional reserves for a potential increase in the production and sale of consumer goods to the extent of R138.4 million in retail prices. It is proposed to increase the state budget income by R138 million. These resources, in the commissions' opinion, must be directed toward implementing additional measures for the protection of mother and child, toward the provision of public services and amenities in rayon centers, cities subordinate to rayons and workers' settlements and toward the acquisition of implements and equipment and major repairs of buildings for educational, cultural, health care and social security institutions, as well as for village and settlement soviets. Permit me to report to you, on the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers, that these proposals have been examined and adopted. Appropriate amendments will be incorporated in the plan indicators for 1979.

Discussing the plan, Soviet of the Union deputies stressed the great work which is being done in all sectors of the national economy to seek out reserves for increasing production and improving its efficiency and work quality at all levels of production and management, as is demanded by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the session.

The speeches reflected the successes of many collectives in fulfilling the plan for the current year and for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Examples were cited of the skillful use of machinery and material, financial and labor resources, high plan discipline, manifestations of initiative and the development of new forms of socialist competition.

In many deputies' speeches great attention was devoted to agricultural questions. Successes achieved in 1978 were noted and practical measures in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum were proposed. Particular mention must be made of the approach of deputies who spoke of the great reserves in agriculture, particularly in terms of increasing the yield of agricultural crops and livestock productivity, reducing wastage of agricultural produce and making better use of machinery.

Many speeches expressed the desire to improve the state of affairs in industry, transportation, capital construction, trade and other spheres of our immense economy. It is from this viewpoint that we must regard their proposals and the just criticism of individual shortcomings in the work of planning organs, ministries and departments.

The joint report of the budget and planning and other standing commissions correctly directed attention to the need for the strict observance of state discipline at all levels of management of the national economy. This demand applies above all to the fulfillment of state plan targets. This also includes targets for the current year, whose fulfillment largely predetermines work in 1979.

I wish to report that the USSR Council of Ministers is systematically examining the results of fulfillment of the state economic and social development plan. In particular, on the results of 10 months of the current year the USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on ministries and departments and Councils of Ministers of union republics to adopt the necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings in plan fulfillment.

Special attention was devoted to questions of capital construction and ministries' adoption of the necessary measures to fulfill plans for commissioning fixed capital and production capacities by means of concentrating resources of projects nearing completion. Here the USSR Gossnab, with the USSR Gosplan and supply ministries, is instructed to examine the provision of equipment, materials and sets of articles for projects nearing completion.

Union republics Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments are also instructed to adopt measures to fulfill targets set for 1978 for commissioning apartment blocs, schools, hospitals, clinics and children's preschool establishments.

In elaborating the draft plan for 1979 the USSR Council of Ministers examined the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructions of 29 August 1978 and relevant materials from standing commissions in connection with the fulfillment of the plan for the production of consumer goods and improving their quality, and, in particular, insuring the necessary development of light industry sectors, increasing furniture output, and also further improving the working and living conditions of workers and other questions.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 7 September 1978 resolution, as well as the resolution on the plan for 1979, provide for targets for the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic Councils of Ministers in increasing the production, improving the quality and extending the range of consumer goods, particularly those in mass demand, by improving the use of existing production capacities and accelerating the assimilation of new ones, improving production efficiency and the use of raw material resources and also accelerating the technical reequipping of existing enterprises, allocating equipment and other material and technical resources for this purpose in the first instance. The draft plan for the development of light industry in 1979 provides for further equipping enterprises in the sector with modern equipment. About R1 billion is allocated for this purpose, which will make it possible to step up the rate of renewing outdated equipment and at the same time to improve the workers' working conditions.

The USSR Council of Ministers' examination of the draft plan resulted in establishing the possibility of increasing the production of group B output, as I mentioned in my report, from 4 percent in 1978 to 5.4 percent in 1979.

Permit me to dwell on certain proposals put forward by deputies at the present session.

In the joint report the standing commissions posed a series of important questions on insuring savings of material resources, particularly fuel and metals. Deputy Kazanets spoke of the need to step up work in economizing.

I wish to report that the plan for 1979 provides for intensive targets in reducing fuel and metal expenditure and in the intensive and comprehensive processing of raw material resources. The reduction in metal expenditure norms set for machinebuilding and metal processing means a saving of 1.3 million tons of rolled ferrous metals. High targets are set for saving fuel.. It is planned to reduce losses of agricultural raw materials during transportation, storage and processing. The savings of material resources are reflected in the indicators for reducing the prime cost of output and increasing profit and profitability. That is why the targets for savings envisaged by the state plan must be brought to the attention of every enterprise and work place in good time.

In his speech Deputy Vasilyev posed the question of speeding up the examination and submission to the government of proposals on questions of developing regions of Siberia and the Far East, as well as the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

The USSR Gosplan is examining measures being prepared in accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions to USSR ministries and departments on developing Siberia and the Far East in the period up to 1990 and is preparing proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers on their implementation, integrating these proposals with the prospects for the development of the RSFSR and the national economy as a whole.

In their speeches Deputies Zuykina, Makeyev, Klyuyev and others dwelt on the need to intensify attention on the technical reequipping of existing enterprises.

Taking into account the importance of this avenue of raising work efficiency, the USSR Council of Ministers, in its resolution "On the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1979," instructed USSR ministries, state committees and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to insure, in 1979, an acceleration of the technical reequipping and modernization of existing enterprises in order to increase output and improve product quality more cheaply and in a shorter period than would be the case by building new enterprises and expanding existing ones. It must be reported that in the plan for 1979 R500 million more capital investments than envisaged for that year by the 5-year plan is allocated for the modernization and technical reequipping of existing enterprises.

Deputy Titarenko and others correctly drew attention to the lags in the production of means of mechanization and automation to improve labor productivity and release workers engaged in manual operations. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew particular attention to this at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, where the relevant ministries were criticized for not fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on this question.

Permit me to report that the USSR Council of Ministers will review progress in fulfilling this resolution and adopt practical measures to eliminate shortcomings.

Comrade Deputies! During the discussion proposals were also put forward on other important questions of economic and cultural building. Permit me to report on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers that all the proposals indicated in the conclusions of the budget and planning and other standing commissions and in deputies' speeches will be examined attentively and appropriate resolutions will be adopted.

The unanimous approval of the deputies who spoke for the state plan for economic and social development for 1979 submitted by the government makes it possible to express confidence that this plan will be adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet and approved by our entire people. (applause)

TEXT OF RESOLUTION ON 1978 PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD051305Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of USSR Supreme Soviet resolution: "On the Course of Fulfillment of the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1978]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 30 November--The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To take note of the USSR Council of Ministers report on the course of fulfillment of the USSR state plan of economic and social development for 1978.

2. To record that the USSR Council of Ministers is taking the necessary measures to fulfill the USSR state plan of economic and social development for 1978.

3. To entrust the USSR Council of Ministers with examining the proposals and observations of the budget-planning and other permanent commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, as well as the proposals and observations made by deputies at session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, on the course of fulfillment of the USSR state plan of economic and social development for 1978 and, guided by the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) plenum decisions, with implementing measures aimed at successfully fulfilling the plan targets for the current year and subsequent years of the 10th 5-year plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Y. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CITIZENSHIP BILL APPROVED BY SUPREME SOVIET 1 DEC

LD011015Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] At the USSR Supreme Soviet session a joint session of the two chambers was held this morning. The deputies and guests welcomed with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masehrov, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov and Gorbachev. The deputies began discussing the next question on the agenda--a draft bill on USSR citizenship. A report on this question was delivered by Deputy Kuznetsov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Following the report, there were debates at the session. Taking part in these were Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU; Terebilov, USSR minister of justice; Paputin, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; (Banionis), artist of the Panevezys drama theater in Lithuania; (Gitalov), team leader of a tractor team at the "Dvadtsatyy Syezd KPSS" Kolkhoz in Novoukrainskiy Rayon, Kirovogradskaya Oblast.

They proposed that the law on USSR citizenship, which proceeds from the requirements and principled positions of our Constitution, be adopted. The deputies voted unanimously for the new law.

## Kuznetsov Report on Bill

LD051259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of report by Kuznetsov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 1 December joint session of Supreme Soviet chambers]

Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet has just passed the state plan for economic and social development and the country's state budget for 1979, which were approved by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. Their implementation will become a new and weighty contribution to the common cause of multiplying the public wealth, to the growing might of the Soviet Union, and to a higher well-being for the people.

The directives of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as he expressed at the plenum of the party's Central Committee will, no doubt, play an enormous role in fulfilling the tasks set by the party. In our work we shall invariably be guided by these clear-cut and basic directives.

The Soviet state's achievements listed at the plenum and at this session, and the plans we are mapping out, show the fruitful influence of the new Soviet Constitution on the whole course of building communism. The further strengthening of the legal basis of the country's state and social life, and the active improvement of our legislation, is one of the manifestations of this multifarious process.

In his concluding speech at the extraordinary 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, while dwelling on a broad program of legislative measures, Comrade Breznev cited the USSR citizenship law among other extremely important acts, whose adoption is envisioned by the Constitution. A draft of this bill is being submitted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the consideration of the current session.

In conditions of developed socialism, citizenship as a manifestation of a person's political and legal link with the state carries a profound democratic content. It is based on the principles of genuine people's power, socialist humanism and proletarian internationalism. It is directly connected with the rights and obligations of working people.

Our state guarantees for Soviet people the absolute totality of social, economic, political and personal rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed in the Constitution and in Soviet laws. At the same time, our basic law proceeds from the fundamental principle that the implementation of rights and freedoms is inseparable from the citizen's fulfillment of his obligations. Every Soviet person should sacredly observe the Constitution and laws of the USSR, guard the interests of our state, assist in strengthening its might and prestige, and be faithful to his socialist motherland.

The awareness of one's USSR citizenship, active participation in the grandiose accomplishments of the Communist Party and the people, fills the hearts of Soviet people with pride for their socialist homeland. [paragraph continues]

Again and again, memory brings up the wonderful words of Mayakovskiy: "Read and envy me for being a citizen of the Soviet Union."

With his selfless and creative labor and active participation in social and political life, every Soviet person strives to justify the lofty title of citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is precisely on this ground that the inseparable qualities of Soviet man are formed such as political maturity, social optimism, belief in the historical correctness of the communist cause, and awareness of one's responsibility for the country's further progress. Nothing uplifts a person as much as his active stance in life and his conscientious attitude toward social duty when the unity between word and deed becomes an everyday norm of behavior, Comrade Brezhnev has noted.

Comrade Deputies! The draft presented for your consideration was prepared on instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by the Commission for Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. USSR ministers and departments and representatives of public organizations took part in this work. The draft was considered by the Presidiums of the union republic Supreme Soviets, and specialists and experts were involved in its preparation.

The draft law is based on the requirements and principles of our Constitution. Its content is considerably richer than the currently effective law, adopted more than 40 years ago. This is understandable, since during these years far-reaching tansformations have been brought about under the leadership of the Communist Party, touching on literally all aspects of Soviet society. The international authority of our country has grown immeasurably. The implementation of the Soviet peace program has, to a tremendous degree, facilitated the development of political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between the USSR and other states. The considerable expansion of contacts, primarily with the countries of the socialist community, and their multifarious nature, could not fail to raise a number of specific legal problems, which were thoroughly dealt with while preparing the bill.

The bill includes 29 articles, divided into 6 sections. Its provisions are fully in accord with contemporary requirements, and are directed toward further intensifying the basic democratic principles of Soviet citizenship.

The articles of the existing legislation, which have demonstrated their effectiveness, are fully preserved and account is taken of the established practice and generally accepted standards of international dealings.

At the same time, the bill fills in the gaps which exist in this branch of the legislation. The USSR is a single federal state, which unites all the country's nations and ethnic groups in the aim of jointly building communism. In complete accordance with the Constitution, the bill points out that unified federal citizenship has been established in the USSR, and that each citizen of a union republic is a citizen of the USSR. This way of formulating the law expresses clearly the state unity of the Soviet people as a new historic, social and international community of people. In this context, the bill defines the jurisdiction of the USSR and the union republics in the field of citizenship legislation. It is proposed to embody in legislation the principle of equal citizenship, which has come about in practice in the USSR. This means that regardless of the basis on which it is acquired, citizenship is equal for all. Here is one of the important differences between our legislation and that of the capitalist countries, which, in several cases, sets limits to the rights of man depending on how and when he acquired his citizenship.

In accordance with the Constitution, it is written into the bill that USSR citizens abroad enjoy the protection and patronage of the Soviet state. The state bodies within the country and our legations abroad are obliged to give these citizens comprehensive cooperation. To that end, the USSR has in recent years concluded a number of international treaties and conventions. They include agreements on legal assistance, treaties on copyright and patents, and consular conventions. All provide for specific legal methods required to protect the interests of Soviet citizens abroad.

Of considerable importance, too, is the bill's provision that foreign citizenship is not recognized for a USSR citizen; that is, double citizenship is not recognized. The basic ways in which Soviet citizenship can be acquired and lost are defined in detail.

Several provisions in the bill are devoted to questions concerning marital and family relationships. On this issue, we proceed from the constitutional principle of the equality of man and woman. For instance, the marriage of a female USSR citizen to a foreigner--and also the dissolution of that marriage--will not entail a change in her citizenship.

The provisions in the bill devoted to the legal situation of children in cases of a change in the parents' citizenship or adoption, are imbued with profound concern for their interests. These questions, which often arise in practice, have been treated exhaustively in the bill.

The bill includes several new provisions when compared with the existing legislation. Among them, it is relevant to name the provision under which children born in the Soviet Union to people permanently resident in our country, but who are the citizens of no state, will be recognized as USSR citizens. Under the existing legislation, such children would be without citizenship.

The bill clearly formulates the provisions of the procedure for accepting Soviet citizenship. It is natural that each person who wishes to become a Soviet citizen should, by his actions, prove that he is worthy of so lofty a title, and that he is ready to bear that title with honor and to protect the interests and prestige of our state.

With this basic condition observed, the question of the adoption of Soviet citizenship is decided independently of race, nationality, language, sex or place of residence. The draft law also clearly defines the grounds and procedure concerning loss of USSR citizenship. It retains the clause to the effect that the cessation of citizenship is decided upon exclusively by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; moreover, this may be denied if giving up citizenship contradicts the existing interests of other citizens, state or public organizations, or the interests of state security.

With regard to deprivation of citizenship, the draft proceeds from the fact that the said measure may be applied only in an exceptional case if a person has committed actions which besmirch the exalted title of Soviet citizen.

It must be stressed that the clauses of the draft concerning the loss and deprivation of citizenship fully correspond with international agreements in which the Soviet Union participates, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is envisaged that a person who has lost USSR citizenship may, on his petition, be restored to Soviet citizenship by a decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provided, obviously, that there are sufficient grounds for this. There then, in its main features, is the content of the draft law, which has been submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Deputies, adoption of the law on citizenship will be a notable contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress on further improving our legislation and strengthening socialist law and order, and will be the implementation in practice of the new Constitution and a secure guarantee of the rights of Soviet citizens.

The law will serve the even more successful resolution of the important political task, set us by our Leninist party, of which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has spoken, and which is vividly reflected in his remarkable works "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The "Virgin Land": To educate Soviet people in a spirit of communist consciousness and unswerving and precise fulfillment of their duties to their country, the homeland of Great October, which is confidently proceeding along the path of communism.

The Presidium requests that the USSR Supreme Soviet approve the draft law on USSR citizenship which has been submitted. (prolonged applause)

HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS OF NEW CITIZENSHIP LAW PRAISED

LD031246Y Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

["The Law on USSR Citizenship Is in the Interests of Soviet People"]

[Text] Moscow, December 3, TASS--Eduard Kozlov, a TASS correspondent, writes:

The law on citizenship of the USSR, adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet at its regular session, is another step in the further development of the democratic principles of the Soviet state. This was emphasized by the Soviet parliament deputies during the discussion of the bill.

It is important to point out that the law on citizenship is a logical continuation of the Constitution of the USSR. Thus, in accordance with the Constitution, the law establishes that citizenship of the USSR is equal for all the Soviet citizens irrespective of the grounds for acquiring it. This provision of the Soviet law basically differs from the legislation of some capitalist states, in which so-called naturalized citizens are discriminated against in matters of working conditions, housing, and education.

The newly-adopted law fully corresponds to all the commitments arising from the international-law acts ratified by the USSR. It accords with the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the European Conference in Helsinki on Security and Cooperation.

The political rights and freedoms of the individual in the USSR are not limited practically by anything but one demand--enjoyment of the rights and freedoms by the individual should not be detrimental to other people and to society as a whole. Thus, in the USSR propaganda of war, racial or national hatred, or humiliation of the dignity of any people are prohibited by law. Bourgeois ideologists are fond of talking of violations of human rights in the Soviet state, violations which are nonexistent and cannot be in our country. But they are deaf, dumb and blind when the question is in the state of affairs in their own countries. Thus, in the USA millions of Americans of different nationalities and races are deprived of elementary human rights and first of all of the right to work. The suppression of democratic rights and freedoms inside of the USA is accompanied with support for anti-popular, fascist and racist regimes in Chile, the Republic of South Africa, and other countries where the rights of the individual are most cruelly trampled.

The provocative campaign on alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is nothing other than a gross slander and the juggling with facts, an attempt at a direct interference in the internal affairs of other states. On the plea of that, some statesmen of Western powers in every way hinder and curtail the discussion of truly urgent topical matters of our times: disarmament, the strengthening of peace and security, the development of cooperation, and others.

In so doing so-called upholders of human rights carefully pass over in silence millions of jobless in their countries who are deprived of the elementary right to work. Neither do they mention the humiliating racial discrimination and exploitation, oppression, women's inequality, the lack of opportunities for the working people to receive education and free medical aid, and execution of people for their political conviction.

The Soviet citizen's personal freedom is the freedom of creative, constructive work and participation in all spheres of public activity, the freedom of fashioning one's private and family life, and freedom of all-round and harmonious development of each person.

EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED BY ONE VEHICLE 5 DEC

LD060718Y Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Eight earth satellites Cosmos-1051, Cosmos-1052, Cosmos-1053, Cosmos-1054, Cosmos-1055, Cosmos-1056, Cosmos-1057, and Cosmos -1058 were launched in the Soviet Union on December 5. All the satellites were put into orbit by means of one launch vehicle.

The satellites carry equipment for continuing outer space exploration. All the satellites are moving on orbits close to the calculated ones, with the following initial parametres: period of revolution-115.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--1,530, minimum distance--1,451 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 74 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellites is functioning normally.

CONFERENCE ON LASER EMISSION CONTROL OPENS IN TASHKENT

LD051221Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[UZTAG report: "The Laser Beam Under Scrutiny"]

[Text] The first All-Union Physicists Conference on problems connected with controlling laser emissions began in Tashkent on 15 November. It is being conducted by the USSR and Uzbek SSR ministries of higher and secondary specialized education and the USSR Academy of Sciences Problems Council. Around 350 scientists from many of the country's union republics and scientific centers were invited to attend the conference.

The program includes a wide range of topical laser science questions. Uzbek physicists, whose succeses were a major factor in the choice of venue for this representative conference, will have the honor of delivering scientific reports at it. In-depth research on laser emission problems is being carried out at the Tashkent V.I. Lenin State University radiophysics faculty and at institutions of the republican Academy of Sciences--the institutes of electronics, physics and cybernetics and the S.V. Starodubtsev Physical and Technical Institute.

The scientists will exchange accumulated experience and outline ways of further developing research. The conference continues until 17 November.

'HEIGHTENED SEISMIC ACTIVITY' IN IRKUTSK EXPLAINED

LD011546Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] An earth tremor that registered 3 on the Richter scale was felt in Irkutsk last night. According to data registered by the research institute of the earth's core seismic station of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, the epicenter of the earthquake, with a force of 4.5, was under the waters of Lake Baykal, to the south of Olkhon Island. The heightened seismic activity of this region is ascribed by scientists to the movement of the earth's core in the zone of the Olkhon branch of the so-called Obruchevskiy fault, which runs along the lake basin. This tremor was the strongest yet this year. There are no casualties and no destruction.